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FAVOR GENERAL STRIKE TO NATIONALIZE BRITISH MINES

TORONTO FAMILY OF FOUR WIPED OUT IN FIRE.

Herbert Foster, a returned soldier, his wife and two daughters met death in a fire and explosion at their home and place of business, 8 Moscow avenue, Toronto, when a gasoline can exploded. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are shown at the top of the picture. The upper left-hand view is of the front of the building while the right shows the kitchen in which the woman and two children died. The body of the mother and one girl were found just inside the window. Below are Evelyn and Olive, the seven and five-year-old girls. On the right of the lower picture is Mrs. Spicer and her son, who live on the second floor of the building, and below is nineteen-year-old Frank Mexson, who rescued Foster from the blazing building in a dying condition.

UNION GOVERNMENT WAS SUSTAINED IN COMMONS

Had 94 Majority in Vote on Liberal Leader's Amendment on Speech

Eleven "Cross-Benchers" Under Hon. T. A. Crerar, Voted With Liberals

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Ottawa, March 10.—By a majority of 94, on division in the small hours of this morning, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden was sustained in the House of Commons. The vote of the members of the House was 112 to 78. In was first taken on the amendment of the Liberal Opposition Leader, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, demanding the revision of the voters' lists and an immediate general election. After the defeat of this amendment, the House divided on a similar vote reversed on the main motion, on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Eleven "cross benchers," largely representative of the agricultural party, headed by Hon. T. A. Crerar, former member of the Union Government, voted with the Liberal Opposition.

During the registration of the vote the House was enlivened with the singing of the National Anthem and party songs. The Government supporters cheered wildly the announcement of the vote, which was a straight party one, with the exception of the "farmers" or "cross benchers," who were expected to vote with the Opposition.

During last session the majorities for the Union Government, on division, varied with the issues involved. On the amendment for six months' hoist to the G. T. R. Purchase Bill, the Government had only 31 majority. On the veterans' gratuity scheme the Government was sustained by 65 majority, and on the amendment to the budget the result was a majority of 50 in favor of the Government.

BRITAIN WAITS ON FRANCE, ITALY

London, March 10.—The continued postponement of the Allies' decision regarding the Conference circular, until the opinion of France and Italy, neither of which countries, it is asserted, has definitely answered Great Britain's invitation to co-operate in occupying the city.

Italy is credited with maintaining a reluctance to participate in any drastic action, and to be receiving the support of a section of the French politicians, notably, M. Barthou, former Foreign Minister.

Macdonald's Thick Plug

Macdonald's double thick plug of smoking and chewing tobacco is the best buy. The 20 cent plugs are sold for 18 cents or two for 35 cents at penn's cigar store, 30 James street north.

W. F. QUINN WITHDRAWS INTEREST FROM SHANNON & GRANT, LTD.

W. F. Quinn who has been connected with the firm of Shannon & Grant, both financially and personally, since the opening of that firm some years ago, is now severing his connection. This necessitates a radical change and C. R. Shannon, president of the firm, calls for a complete re-organization of the entire business. Mr. Shannon gives orders for every dollar's worth of merchandise in this immense stock to be marked at money-saving prices to the people of Hamilton, and surrounding. Give them real bargains, is the order. The great reorganization sale starts to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, we would advise you to be on the early in the morning for the best bargains will go quickly.

ASQUITH HOT IN CRITICISM OF PRESENT IRISH CONTROL

British Rule Now More Reactionary Than Within Living Memory.

(A. P. Special Cable.)

London, March 10.—Former Premier Asquith, who was recently re-elected to the House of Commons for Paisley, spoke scathingly last night of Irish conditions before the "Eighty Club," of which he was re-elected president. Never in the memory of the oldest club members, he said, had the methods of Government in Ireland been so reactionary, or denial of the elementary principles of civil and political liberties been so complete, so defiant, so insolent, as to-day. He charged that a very large proportion of the crime in Ireland was due to the senseless policy of the present Government.

While he and the Liberal Party were pledged not to apply coercion to Ulster, they were equally pledged to the Home Rule Act now on the statute books, and he would think himself worse than a traitor if he asked the Irish people to accept any form of self-government less than was contained in that act.

The great obstacle to frank and friendly co-operation between Great Britain and the United States, he asserted, was Britain's failure to apply to Ireland the principles they had both agreed at the Peace Conference were the governing principles of civilization.

Referring to Turkey, the former Premier declared that the massacre in Cilicia ought to be the last chapter of Ottoman rule.

SEES AMERICA FOR ULSTER.

Belfast, March 10.—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, in an address to the Ulster delegation which has just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States, said he had been kept informed of the movements of the mission throughout, and had come to the conclusion that the whole of America, "barring the hyphenated Irish, who are in conspiracy with the hyphenated Germans," was on their side.

S. AFRICAN DUTCH REPUBLIC OR LOYAL BRITISH COLONIES?

Elections in Union of South Africa To-day May Settle Big Problem.

(A. P. Special Cable.)

London, March 10.—(By Associated Press)—Parliamentary elections, but, held to-day in the Union of South Africa, will, it is believed, decide the fate of the Government held by Jan Christian Smuts, which is contending against strong Dutch Nationalist elements, aided by the Labor party. The result may decide whether Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal are to continue British, or are to form a South African Dutch Republic, under its own flag, and with an elected President.

Anti-Imperial forces have recently been strengthened by being joined by many who were influenced by charges that Yorkshire spinners have been profiteering at the expense of South African wool growers. The high cost of living has also been made a campaign issue, and the racial longing of a section of the Boers to be rid of British domination has been brought to the front by politicians.

Separation, it is believed, would meet with strong opposition from the British Government. Nationalist sentiment is said to be so intense that in some instances families have been divided over this issue, which is a survival of the old struggle which has been going on between the Dutch and the British since the Netherlands ceded Cape Colony to Great Britain in 1814. Present conditions are viewed with concern, because of the attitude of the Labor party, this being the first time the anti-British Boers have been joined by any part of the British population.

HE SUICIDED IN REMORSE

Sask. Farmer Thought He Had Slain Son

And Turned the Gun Upon Himself.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Saskatoon, March 10.—Suffering pangs of remorse at having, as he thought, just shot and instantly killed his son, Andrew Olsen, a well-known farmer of Turtleford, Sask., reloaded his rifle and shot himself dead. His son was lying sick in bed when Olsen was beside him cleaning his gun. Seeking information on how the gun worked, the father asked the boy. The son, believing the gun not loaded, was showing his father how it worked with the muzzle pointed towards him. In some manner, the father pulled the trigger. The shot entered the boy's arm. The son turned his face toward the wall, writhing in pain.

Under the impression his son was dying, the father then turned the rifle on himself. The shot entered his head, killing him instantly.

An investigation has been ordered.

Turn about is fair play. Still, when a man looks down on his neighbors they don't always look up to him.

HERE'S AN ICEHOUSE ON FIRE.

The huge Grand Trunk storage icehouse at Toronto, 750 feet long and housing 18,000 tons of ice, which was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of abot $50,000. The ice can be salvaged.

HONOR AND DIGNITY OF THE BOARD OF COMMERCE

Chairman O'Connor Says It Is Daily Attacked and Scores Hamilton Man

Declares Archie Jolley Was Trying to Discredit Him in Official Capacity

The third day of the wholesale grocers' probe before the Board of Commerce, under W. F. O'Connor, opened this morning with a cross-examination of Joseph Harris, a local wholesale grocer, by Robert McKay, of Toronto. Mr. Harris was in the stand when court adjourned yesterday afternoon, the cross-examination being left over. There were no preliminaries, Mr. McKay proceeding with his questioning immediately court was opened.

He questioned Harris as to his business, his policy of buying, and the lines he handled. His financial rating was referred to by Mr. McKay.

The witness objected to answering on this point. After some discussion, Mr. McKay withdrew his question, the concession being granted by the board. In exchange to this concession, Mr. O'Connor asked that the witness, through Mr. McKay, define the term "wholesale grocer."

"My opinion is that a wholesale grocer is a merchant who buys merchandise, pays for it in the regular way, and distributes through the regular channels to the retail trade."

"What lines would they carry?" asked Commissioner Murdoch.

"A full general line."

Mr. Roebuck examined the witness again, and asked him what would compose a whole line of wholesale groceries.

"About one thousand lines."

"Do you carry them all?"

"No. I venture to say that not one in ten carries a full line."

"Would you consider a man who sold only one line a wholesale grocer?"

"No."

"He would be a wholesaler along that particular line, wouldn't he?" asked Mr. O'Connor. Witness replied in the affirmative.

"He would be expected to give the same service and concessions as a wholesaler in a special line?"

"Yes."

"What would be your definition of a commission merchant?"

"I should say he worked as agent for the manufacturer."

Mr. Harris stated that he bought outright, paid promptly, and kept his business up to date as a wholesale grocer. He has a staff of one and stated that he did 85 per cent. of his own selling. He also stated the approximate figure of his stock's value.

Archibald Jolley, former agent of the W. K. Kellogg Co., of whom much mention has been made previously, began his evidence by stating that he wished the court to understand that anything he might say did not implicate his company, as he had resigned from there.

"Do you mean to say that you notified your company of your resignation in order that your company might avoid this matter?"

"Yes."

"Your honor," stated Mr. Roebuck, laughingly. "This firm has a most remarkable lot of employees. Mr. Ware was also extremely careful, and this witness resigns rather than bring his firm into it."

"I can make it clear. I was negotiating last week for a position with another firm, and notified Mr. Ware last Saturday of the change. I closed the deal on Monday, so I consider I have resigned."

The witness was questioned as to his dealings with the W. K. Kellogg Co. He told of joining the firm, totally new in the grocery business, and being put out to corner the Hamilton territory. He received an order from Lamsden Bros. which he made several unsuccessful attempts to place. He was informed, much to his surprise that the order from Lamsden Bros. could not be accepted. He deliberated on it for some time, then wrote to Toronto demanding an explanation. He finally succeeding in getting the order placed, and later placed an order from Fearman's. Some time after that, the witness called at Gillard's and met Mr. Beckett and Mr. Gillard. While conversing, Mr. Beckett asked him if it was true that he was selling to retailers.

"What do you mean," said the witness.

"Aren't you selling Fearman?"

"Yes."

Witness said that Mr. Beckett informed him that if his firm wished support in this town, he had best not take orders from Fearman.

"What did you say?"

"I smiled and went out."

"What happened a few days later?"

"I received a little from the firm to the effect that I was not to sell any more to Fearman until further advice."

"What did you do?"

"I went to Toronto a few days later and asked for an explanation, but didn't get it. I was told to obey orders. That was the last I had to do with Fearman Bros. until later when I met Frank Fearman and he asked me why he could not place an order with us."

"What did you say?"

"I told him that I had received a letter, and that I was sorry, but I could not take his order."

"What did he say?"

"He was naturally very peeved, and said he'd make me work harder by selling my competitors' goods."

The next person he had trouble with over an order was Joseph Harris, who called him up one night in November and asked for 200 cases of his company's goods, asking to have them shipped direct. Harris refused to take them any other way. Further communication resulted in Jolley being forced to refuse the order.

"Why?" asked Mr Roebuck.

"Because I had no authority to put anyone on our jobbers' list or take them off."

The witness testimony further developed along the line or orders taken and refused, to show how little he knew of why his firm refused or accepted orders.

"I received enough bumping around and chewing the rag, I knew enough by this time not to ask why they did or they didn't," said the witness.

The witness was questioned when he happened to tell of a visit paid to H. C. Beckett at his office on November 24th. They had a conversation at that time, he said.

"What was that conversation?"

"I do not feel like relating that," replied the witness.

"I think you had better give it, let the Board judge about it," advised Mr. Roebuck.

"I decline. I don't think I should have to give it," said the witness.

Mr. O'Connor leaned forward at this point, and interposed:

"The witness, I think you will tell the story. I warn you, Mr. Jolley, that before you leave here you will be again under oath, and that the substance of that conversation will be made known. You had better tell it."

"I am in the dark," said Mr. Roebuck, surprised at Mr. O'Connor's attitude.

"I don't think it has a bearing on the matter," protested the witness.

"I know you are in the dark, Mr. Roebuck," said Mr. O'Connor. "But there are methods and attitudes available to gentlemen with the service of Canada behind them which are not available to gentlemen of the court. This witness is making a play that he will not tell this story. He will learn better before he leaves the court."

"I am completely in the dark," stated Mr. Roebuck, bewildered.

"I know you are. But the court is not and the court desires to hear it in full," replied Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Roebuck then advised Jolley to tell the story, stating that it might be told without fear of favor by the witness. "The only charge he is open to is perjury. In all other respects he is protected by the court."

The witness still protested against telling the conversation.

"You have told it out of court," asked Commission Murdock.

"I have spoken of it, yes."

"Then tell it to the court," directed the commissioner.

Seeing that the witness was still reluctant, Mr. O'Connor took a hand once more.

"Did you not this morning, in loose conversation, announce that you would tell your story here to discredit Mr. Beckett?"

"No."

"Didn't you say that you'd show the Board of Commerce up?"

"No."

"Did you discuss the matter in loose conversation before you came here?"

"I discussed the matter, yes."

The witness told of being in Beckett's office and Beckett read a portion of an address contemplated by him within a few days. He remembered one portion which stated that the wholesale grocers could be raised to become the "merchant princes" of Canada.

They then started discussing the Board of Commerce, and Mr. Beckett told him his opinion of the Board of Commerce, which had been only recently formed. Mr. Beckett stated, according to Jolley, that the Board had unlimited power, and he expressed a splendid opinion of, O'Connor himself. Beckett told Jolley that he thought O'Connor was the only man properly equipped to carry on the Board's work, and that he, Beckett, had sent 80 or 90 telegrams to influential friends throughout the country favoring O'Connor's appointment.

At the conclusion of this recital, Mr. O'Connor asked:

"Is this the matter you were so delicate about?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "I didn't think I ought to give that out."

"Didn't you expect to be asked?"

"No."

"Then why did you make that play when you were asked that you didn't want to tell?"

"What play?"

"You mentioned before court that you would tell it. Didn't you want to tell it to discredit Beckett?"

"No."

"Didn't you want to tell it?"

"I was here to tell the truth."

"Why didn't you want to tell it?"

"I wanted to tell it."

"Was that why you refused?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean, did you refuse because you wanted to be made to tell it?"

Mr. O'Connor then rebuked the witness very sharply and angrily.

"I am older than you, I take it," he said.

"I am thirty year of age," said Jolley.

"You are young enough. I want to tell you, Mr. Jolley, that your loose, waggling tongue has got you into trouble. You announced that you were going to tell that story in court against Mr. Beckett. More men have come to a bad end through what they said than what they have done. Yours has got you into trouble, and you won't leave here till you tell it."

The witness replied that he was trying to give the truth. "I didn't sell my manhood to the Kellogg Co. I resigned first."

"You incurred Mr. Beckett's anger because you talked too much. You doubtless resigned for the same reason."

"When did this conversation take place?" asked Commissioner Murdoch?"

"November 24th."

After hearing the evidence a little further, Mr. O'Connor said:

"You will leave here, Mr. Jolley, without one atom of my respect. You stand in the nearest approach to blackmail of any person in judicial office I have ever heard of. You were trying to discredit me in my official capacity by relating this tale. That I was here under oath trying Mr. Beckett you were going to use as compatible with your story. I may tell you that several hundred such telegrams were sent. But that is neither here nor there. Your attitude can only be compared to an attempt to stall the Board through such reasoning."

Here Mr. Roebuck interjected with the statement that the witness was assuming an undignified personal aspect, and was "small potatoes," or "apples" before the dignity of the court.

"The honor and dignity of the Board is daily attacked from all sides," retorted Mr. O'Connor. "The Board is quite capable of looking after itself in instances such as these. Where the dignity of the Board is concerned, it is more than often the case that such an attitude is at the bottom of it."

Returning to the original subject after such a rough passage for the witness, the conversation with Mr. Beckett was elaborated upon. Mr. Beckett, according to the witness, told him, Jolley, that he was young and would learn. Then Beckett talked to him of his plans for the future of the wholesale grocers, and of what could be accomplished by the association. Mr. Beckett spoke in glowing terms, and at the end of it, Jolley remarked to Beckett, "You practically control the wholesale situation in Hamilton."

He left Mr. Beckett's office a little later, after the conversation, and went to meet a friend in his friend's office in the Spectator Building. In his friend's office was another man, who overheard him talking. Then he told his friend, whose name he withheld, about Mr. Beckett's schemes, which, he said, had been advanced as an "education" to him from the older man, who had thought "he'd learn." He told of Mr. Beckett's scheme for securing manufacturers' arrangements to the benefit of the wholesale trade, and various other details. When he had finished, the man sitting at the desk, Porter by name, whom he had not credited with listening to the conversation, seized a 'phone and asked for connection with Premier Drury in Toronto. They asked him what he was doing and the reply was that the stuff would be of interest to the Attorney-General and that it should be made known. Jolley stated that he argued with Porter against this course.

"Why?" asked Mr. Roebock.

"I did not want to be mixed up in anything of that sort."

Jolley asked Porter to come to Beckett's house and receive the information first hand, then he could decide what to do.

"He was all worked up and hot, talking about sedition. I couldn't do anything with him," said the witness.

Miners Favor Strike But Unions Opposed

(A. P. Special Cable.)

London, March 10.—The National Conference of Coal Miners, at its session to-day, declared in favor of a general strike as a means of enforcing the demand for the nationalization of the mines.

The decision of the miners' body will be referred to the special Trades Union Congress, which meets tomorrow, and opinions which have been expressed by delegates give rise to expectation that this body will decide on the continuation of constitutional means for achieving the end desired, instead of a resort to direct action.

To Expel Worms

The most effective remedy for worms in children is Dr. Watson's Worm Powders. They are pleasant to take and sure in results—children take them readily. Usually two or three doses are sufficient. Directions for all ages on each box. 50 cents per package, at Parke & Parke, Limited, Market Square.

There is no good arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.—James Russell Lowell.

PRICES HALT PROGRAMME OF BUILDERS

Thomas Robson Says Only About 50 Per Cent. Will Be Built.

BRYSON'S FAILURE

Chairman Fully Explained Operations of the Commission.

"Not 50 per cent. of the houses that should be built in Hamilton this coming season will be erected owing to the abnormally high prices of material and labor. This is the situation as it will be, despite the fact that 500 houses are needed in the city at the present time. What with immigration and all, I fear the shortage will be acute."

This assertion was made before the Board of Control to-day by ex-Controller Thomas Robson, chairman of the Hamilton Housing Commission, who, accompanied by Robert Bryson, contractor, appeared before the board in response to demands from Controllers Aitchison and O'Heir that a full explanation be given respecting the assignment of Bryson, and what the probable loss of the twenty-four clients affected amounted to.

The total estimated value of Bryson's contracts was $67,187; the value of the work which he had actually carried out was $27,751, of which sum $22,203 was paid to Bryson on about 50 per cent. of the work done. He had had 24 houses under way in December, when he failed to continue, owing to heavily increased costs. All clients were fully notified and advised that the commission would do all that lay in its power to furnish their homes. On May 1, Mr. Robson declared, all of the 24 houses Bryson began, would be completed. Seventy-five other houses will be finished early in May. There was a demand for 1,500 homes in the city at the present time. Many immigrants would be arriving in the near future.

Controller Aitchison told Mr. Robson there was much uncertainty existing in the minds of the taxpayers over Bryson's failure, and he hoped there was up to the commission to make a complete statement respecting the matter.

"Did you ever look up Mr. Bryson's financial standing?" asked Controller Aitchison.

Mr. Robson—We had to loan him money. We could not go into that.

Controller Aitchison—You're a pretty canny Scotchman, and you've been a builder all your life, and yet you advanced Mr. Bryson $22,000, without finding out whether he had credit-Hons or not. Didn't you know whether he had the Frid Construction Co. behind him?

Mr. Robson—Nobody suffered.

Controller Aitchison—What amount was owed by Mr. Bryson for supplies?

Mr. Robson—About $10,000.

Controller Aitchison—Were all subcontrollers paid? Has everything been straightened up?

Mr. Robson—Yes.

Controller Aitchison—Isn't there an auditor in your office now going over books?

Mr. Robson—Yes.

Controller Aitchison—These clients whose homes Bryson did not complete, won't they be out of pocket by reason of advanced prices since when they entered into an agreement with Bryson?

Mr. Robson—Not a cent. They'll get value for every penny expended.

Controller Aitchison—But they'll all have to pay $200 and $300 more to finish their homes, to what they would have done had Bryson not failed, wouldn't they?

Mr. Robson—I still persisted no one would be anything out of pocket.

Controller O'Heir—Are you guarding against any repetition of the Bryson affair.

Mr. Robson—We are.

Controller O'Heir—It has been charged by men who worked on the job that Bryson would haul so much lumber, frames, sashes, etc., to one house under way and so soon as he got a progress certificate from the inspector would haul this material to some other house, being erected. Are such charges true?

Mr. Robson—I never heard of any such thing.

Controller Aitchison—After your experience with Mr. Bryson would you allow any future contractor to receive $22,000 without first investigating his financial standing?

Mr. Robson—We shall guard against one contractor building too many houses at the one time.

Mayor Booker complimented Mr. Robson for his efforts in launching Hamilton's housing scheme. The demand for a report was not to be construed as showing of any lack of confidence in the commission.

Alex. C. Lewis, of the Canadian Dery Waterwaye Power Company, appeared before the Board and asked that a generous grant be made by the city so that public opinion might be crystallized favorably towards the scheme of deepening the Upper St. Lawrence River. Nearly all of the municipalities which had joined the association had contributed liberally toward the expenses of the association. Mr. Lewis said it was not necessary for him to point out the benefits that would accrue to Hamilton once Welland canal came into being, as then 600-footers from the upper lakes, and large ocean-carriers would tie up at local docks.

Another aspect was that so much power could be developed along the St. Lawrence that the additional power would accommodate all points east of Hamilton, while Niagara power could be used exclusively for the Niagara district. He thought Hamilton should give $2,000.

Mrs. George Hope headed a deputation which asked for an increased grant for the Aged Woman's Home, and she pointed out how heavily the expenses of the institution had increased. In 1915, the general expenses were $6,636; in 1919 these were $10,041. In 1915 salaries amounted to $1,840; in 1919, $3,040. Fuel in 1915 cost $952; in 1919, $1,629.

"It is readily apparent, to your Board, therefore, how hardly the increased cost of living has hit us. We should like you to increase our grant from 6½ cents per capita per day, to twenty cents," said Mrs. Hope.

W. J. Waugh also added that an increased grant was necessary if the institution was to continue its useful work.

Ald. Burton appeared as spokesman for a deputation of residents in East Hamilton, protesting against L. Watson's cooperage in the middle of a block, bounded by Bruce Avenue, Railyard and Niagara streets. The alderman held the building's presence there was a contravention of the by-law governing such matters, and was a menace in event of fire. Both the building inspector and the fire chief had recommended against Watson getting a permit to renovate the barn in question for use as a cooperage.

City Solicitor Waddell advised that if the cooperage was a menace to health, the Board of Health would deal with it. Personally, Mr. Waddell didn't think Watson had a right to conduct a cooperage where it is but a man could use his own property as he might see fit, providing he did not cause a nuisance to his neighbors.

On motion of Controllers Aitchison and O'Heir, the building inspector and the city solicitor were instructed to take such steps in the matter as will result in the cooperage being removed from its present location.

A petition was received from property owners on the north side of Concession street, Mount Hamilton, asking that the residential area restrictions be removed on this street, between Wentworth street and Viewpoint avenue, so that it can be sold for store purposes.

J. T. White, a resident, said property on the north side of Concession street was depreciating in value by reason of the fact that no business stores were located there. The matter will be fully advertised, so that those living on adjacent business streets can register any objection if they desire to do so.

The Hydro department advised that a deduction of $500 on street lighting made to the city in 1917 would have to be paid. As the contention of the Hydro has been found incorrect, the board recommended the payment be made.

The City Engineer recommended the acceptance of the Western Oil Company's tender to supply road oil for 12.4 cents per imperial gallon. The tender was accepted.

City Engineer Gray was authorized to proceed with the improvements to Ada Mae street, Stoney Creek, the abutlonment of cost with the T. H. & B will be determined later.

Speaking with reference to his tender for construction of the Burlington street sewer, W. C. Brennan said he had unfortunately omitted one item of $1.46 per foot, which, on the total work, would increase the tender by $2,742, which should be added, he urged. This could be added and Mr. Brennan's tender would amount to $15,700—about $1,000 less than the City Engineer's price, which was the next lowest. With Mr. Gray out of the city, the Board did not feel inclined to take action.

Controller Aitchison opposed any contractor being allowed to amend his tender once tenders had been opened. He favored Mr. Brennan being made to proceed with the work, or else have his cheque returned to him.

Mr. Brennan was requested to withdraw his tender for the time being.

The tender of Goodyear Rubber Co. of Ont. amounting to $790, was accepted for the centrifugal pump for the Simcoe street sewer. Robert Duncan & Co. also were awarded the contract for supplying tax, assessment and market forms for $1,006, and financial statement forms at $7.40 per 100 pages.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

—Private A. Ward, who was arrested in this city on Saturday, an alleged deserter from the 116th Canadian Dragoons, will be taken to Toronto this afternoon under escort.

—A small boy, alleged to be incorrigible and who escaped from the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, was arrested this morning by Detectives Cooke and Chandler, and will be returned to Mimico under escort.

—Mr. James Lace, a well-known members of the Moulders' Union in Brantford, died at the General Hospital there yesterday morning, in his 55th year. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning to Mount Hope Cemetery. Mr. Frank Lake, of this city, is a son-in-law. Mrs. Lemington, a daughter of deceased.

ENLARGE LIBRARY

This Will Be Done at Court House.

At a meeting of the Joint Court House Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided that Warden J. E. Peart and H. A. Burbidge would act as a committee to confer with the Law Association in regard to having the library enlarged. Changing the library to another part of the Court House building was at first considered by the committee, but on talking over the matter from every angle it was finally decided that this would not be possibl

The usual accounts were passed.

OLD COUNTRY GIRLS

Council of Domestic Workers Suggested.

The large assignment of domestic help which arrived in Toronto yesterday from the old country is not for Toronto. Miss M. Fraser, of the Ionic Branch of the Employment Bureau, received word to this effect this morning. Only two of the girls are for that city, the majority being for private industries. Arrangements made in England had made arrangements with them prior to sailing. Miss Fraser suggested that if a society such as the Council of Women's Domestic Workers be organized in this city, much more could be done in the way of importation of girls from the Old Country. This society takes charge of the girls immediately they arrive, looking after them until they have become satisfactorily established. At the present time only girls who have relatives here can be brought out by the bureau.

Silence is golden. Still sometimes it can be bought for a mere piece of silver.

MORE UGLY WORK BY HUN RABBLE

Two Cases of Assaults By Bremen Crowds

On Parties of Entente Officers.

(A. P. Special Cable.)

Berlin, March 8.—Shortly following the incident of Saturday night at the Hotel Adlon, here, in which Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, was the chief figure, leading a demonstration against a party of French officers in the hotel dining room, another anti-Allied incident is reported from Bremen. The victims in this case also were French military officers, who are members of the Entente Military Commission.

When the Frenchmen entered the barracks in Bremen, to conduct negotiations with German officers, the accounts ran, the soldiers sang "Deutschland Über Alles," the singing attracting a large crowd, which roughly handled the French when they left the barracks. The police dispersed the crowd and escorted the officers to their quarters. An inquiry into the affair was opened immediately.

Still another incident of similar nature at Bremen is reported by the Vossische Zeitung. It says that yesterday two French officers and an Italian officer stopped a man wearing a field grey uniform, supposing him to belong to the German army, when the man failed to salute them, and that high words followed, culminating in blows. A crowd assaulted the Allied officers, who were considerably injured, the newspaper adds, before they were rescued by the police.

The Inter-Allied Commission, the same newspaper states, left Bremen, Monday evening.

R. H. MERIGOLD DEAD

Was Owner of Race Horse Louie Gratton.

After an illness of only a week's duration, death, yesterday afternoon claimed a well-known citizen, Robert H. Merigold. Mr. Merigold was a native of Woodstock, having been born there on July 15, 1869. Until sixteen years ago, when he came to this city, he had made his home in Woodstock, where he was well-known in civic and business circles. For some time she was an alderman in Woodstock. He came to Hamilton as proprietor of the Market Hotel, with which he remained until the time of his death. In sports, he also took a very active interest. He was the owner of Louie Gratton, which proved the fastest horse last year on the Grand Circuit. Mr. Merigold was in very good health until a week ago, when he was seized with an attack of pneumonia. A son, James Merigold, was killed by lightning at the Woodstock College, some years ago. His wife survives him, and one daughter, Mrs. Roy Salisbury, of this city. The funeral will take place on Thursday, from his late residence, 27 Rosslyn avenue north, to Hamilton Cemetery.

U. S. NAVY DELAY PROLONGED WAR

(Canadian Press Wire).

Washington, March 9.—Rear-Admiral Sims to-day told the Senate committee investigating the navy's conduct of the war that the failure of the Navy Department to act promptly on recommendations and to place the entire naval resources of the United States at the disposal of the Allies within six months after the United States entered the war, prolonged the struggle for at least three months. He added that it also unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome.

Declaring that 3,000 lives were lost and $100,000,000 spent every day of the war, the admiral said the conclusion of his statement were obvious.

POLES DEFEAT THE BOLSHEVIKI

(A. P. Special Cable).

Warsaw, March 9.—Polish forces commanded by Col. Sikorski, attacked Bolshevik troops in the vicinity of Mozyr, and Kolenkovitz, southeast of Minsk, Sunday morning, and captured these two important railway junctions and much war material. One thousand Bolshevik soldiers and many officers were taken prisoner.

Copenhagen, March 8.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative here, says he received news from Moscow to-day that the Poles had started a big offensive in the direction of Gomel.

CITY FIREMAN DEAD

W. C. Vivian Was a Victim of Flu.

Yesterday afternoon William eCil Vivian, thirty-one years of age, passed away at the Scott special influenza hospital, after an ill ess of but a few days. The decease.d had been a member of the local fire department since December, 1918. He was born in Nelson, Halton county. The remains were taken to Nelson, where they will be interred.

BY PLANE TO VOTE.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Chicago, March 9.—An airplane is waiting here to carry State Senator Block, of South Carolina, to the capital of that state, so that he will be in time to vote for ratification of the suffrage amendment in the South Carolina Senate. Senator Block is due here from California to-morrow morning. Suffrage exponents in the South Carolina senate are holding up the vote by obstruction, until he arrives to break the deadlock on ratification.

OBITUARY

Riseley Young Died in This City Yesterday.

RISELEY YOUNG—A well known and highly esteemed resident of this city, Mr. Riseley Young, died yesterday afternoon, after an illness of one week, at his h. e residence, 79 Keith street, aged 72 years. Deceased was born in Caledonia, and had been a resident of this city nineteen years. He was a member of Court Hamilton, I.O.F. Besides his widow he leaves four sons: William, Riseley, James and Floyd, all of city, and two daughters, Mrs. James Trudgen, of Flint, Mich.; Mrs. T. Stephen, city. Funeral (private) on Wednesday at two o'clock to Hamilton cemetery.

DORA MAY CRAMPTON— Deep sympathy will be extended to Mrs. Laura Crampton, 263 Hunter street west, in the loss of her eldest daughter, Dora May, whose death occurred yesterday at the City Hospital, aged seven years and two months. Her father, the late Fred Crampton, left Hamilton with the 173rd Battalion, giving his life in France in August, 1917. Besides her mother she leaves a sister, Grace A., at home. The funeral will take place from the above address on Thursday at 2.30. Interment at Hamilton Cemetery.

JESIAH BRIERLEY—The death occurred this morning at his residence, 4 Minto avenue, of Jesiah Brierley, aged 62 years. Deceased was born in England and had resided here for the past seven years. He was a member of the Salvation Army, Barton street. He leaves his wife, four daughters, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Samuel Smith, Mrs. Harold Smith and Miss Annie, at home, and a son, William Brierley, in England. The funeral will take place from the above address on Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

LEE YEE—In the General Hospital, on Sunday, Lee Yee, 51 1-2 King William street, died after a brief illness, aged 39 years. He was an employee of the Royal Connaught. His wife and child, in China, and two uncles, in Windsor and Port Colborne, survive. On Wednesday at 3 o'clock the funeral will take place from J. H. Robinson & Co's. Chapel.

MRS. JAMES BAIRR—At her late residence, 97 Strathcona avenue south, Mrs. Henrietta Tait Barr, wife of James Barr, passed away last evening, after an illness of three months. In her 69th year. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a resident of this city for eight years. She was a member of the Laidlaw Memorial Church. Besides her husband, two sons, Duncan McFarlane, of Glasgow, and Harry T. McFarlane, and one daughter, Mrs. E. Rozell, of city, mourn her death. Funeral, private, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. ELLA STRATHER—Many will regret the death of Mrs. Ella Strather, widow of William Strather, formerly of Oakville. She passed away at her late residence, 238 Grove street east, on Monday, after an illness of eight days, in her 62d year. She was born in Strathroy, and spent her early life in that city, previous to her marriage. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, Oakville. The funeral, private, from J. H. Robinson & Co.s Chapel. Interment at Strathroy.

The funeral of Sanford Dennis Bigar took place yesterday afternoon from 252 Park street south, and was very largely attended. Rev. Dr. Sedgewick and Rev. Dr. Trelaven officiated. The pallbearers were: R. A. Hooton, A. M. Cunningham, George R. Allan, Leland Lee, F. R. Waddell and Judge Gauld. The many beautiful floral offerings showed the esteem in which the deceased was held.

PRISON TERM

Given to Joseph Vollick By Judge Snider.

Joseph Vollick was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labor by Judge Snider in county court. Last week Vollick was found guilty of assault on J. Postelnik by a jury. He was found guilty of shooting and wounding. His Honor said that Vollick was lucky in not facing a heavier charge. Vollick will spend his six months in Central Prison, Toronto.

Two actions were brought against Roy C. Sexsmith for $500 damages by Verne Fenn and Chas. H. and Ethel S. Baillie. They were the result of a motor accident on the highway near the Brant House. The Baillie car was stopped and put to one side of the highway as a tire had to be repaired. The lights on the car were put on. The plaintiffs were driving towards Hamilton and Sexsmith was driving the same way when his car crashed into the rear of the Baillie car.

Sexsmith stated that he did not see the Baillie car as it was dark and he did not see any lights on the car. He swore that he was not intoxicated. Mr. Sharp corroborated Sexsmith's evidence.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

DEFENDS NORTH.

Cochrane G.W.V.A. to See Commission.

(Canadian Press Wire)

Kapuskasing, Ont., March 9.—In view of the damaging and calumnious reports appearing in the press throughout the country and beyond as the outcome of the present investigation at Kapuskasing, throwing doubt on the country here being suitable for agricultural settlement, the Cochrane branch of the G. W. V. A. desire the privilege of submitting evidence, given by reputable authorities from former successful soldier settlers, and I am directed to ask that you arrange to stop off at Cochrane in order to have such evidence placed before your commission."

This above resolution, moved by the G. W. V. A. of the north country has been presented to the Kapuskasing Commission, now investigating conditions here, and will probably be acted upon by the commission.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza, and as a preventative, take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mason, Main street east, have returned from a visit in Northern Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ellis and Miss Florence Ellis are on their way home from California, via the Canadian route. They were in Vancouver last week.

Chalmers Church Men's Club entertained the Mohawk Club last evening. The visitors won three straight games of carpet ball which were followed by speeches and a luncheon.

Mrs. C. J. Holman, of Toronto, will address the Missionary Thank offering meeting at James Street Baptist Church on Wednesday, March 10, at 8 p.m.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage, St. Marys, on March 6, when Rev. J. Langford, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Mr. Judd, was united in marriage by the Anglican Rule, son of Mrs. T. Williams. The happy couple spent a quiet honeymoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Beauchamp, 50 King street west, this city. After spending a few days here they left for points east. On their return they will reside in St. Marys, Ont.

DYSON HAGUE AT Y. W. C. A.—"The Great Adventure" was the topic chosen for the mission at the Y.W.C.A., which commenced last night under the leadership of Rev. Dyson Hague, of Toronto. There was a large attendance of women and girls on the floor of the gymnasium to hear the gifted speaker.

In commencing his address he took the definitions of "adventure" as found in the dictionary—an undertaking of uncertainty with the element of romance. The famous playwright, Frohman, whose life was lost with the sinking of the Lusitania, had said: "This is the great adventure." A great adventure, too, had to be a personal adventure.

"The great adventure," said Rev. Mr. Hague, "is the stepping out into the unknown and planting your foot by faith upon the great solid Rock; by faith to believe the land that never lets go, grasping the Friend that has never been known to deceive." He hoped that his hearers might have true friends, though perhaps unlearned and illiterate, rather than those clothed in purple and fine linen, who fared sumptuously, but were yet sunk in depths of sin. He argued that all make a self judgment, a self inquisition, to find whether they had found the Rock and taken the great adventure.

Christ, he said, attracted all sorts to Himself. And to as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God."

No preparation was necessary. Christ did not desire a person to gradually improve himself, to strive to become worthy, and then accept Him. They must accept Christ just as they were. Christ made them worthy. The first step in the great adventure was obedience—simply to come. The glorious things in the great adventure of the infinite was simple. There was no fear of not being able to remain with Christ after accepting Him. Christ did the holding. Something not inherent in the person held them to Christ.

Miss Isobel Brown, National Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., was present, but did not speak, as was previously announced. Mr. Hague will continue the mission to-night.

PEAT-McGREGOR.

One of the loveliest of weddings of early spring was solemnized yesterday afternoon in Central Presbyterian Church, when the marriage of Miss Hazel Kate McGregor, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. McGregor, of Waterdown, and the groom, Mr. Oswald David Peat, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Peat, of Petrolea, Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgewick conducted the ceremony. At the organ, Mr. A. Turner, and during the signing of the register, Mr. Clifford Borden sang "My Sweet." As a charming setting for the event, Easter lilies were artistically used in the decoration scheme. The bride, given in marriage by her father, looked very beautiful in a draped gown of shell pink crepe, trimmed with blue taffeta, pink hat with roses, veiled in tulle, her bouquet was a quaint nosegay of forget-me-nots and roses. Mr. Hunter Gordon was best man, and the ushers were Mr. W. H. Marsh, Mr. Arthur Aranson, of Chicago, and Colonel McFarlane, of Toronto. Following the ceremony a reception was held at Dr. J. K. McGregor's apartment on Herkimer street, which was decorated effectively with tranquille and yellow tulips.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Peat left for their wedding trip, the former travelling in a suit of navy blue serge, a blue hat with French flowers, and opossum furs.

Y. W. C. A. MEETING.

There was a very good attendance at the monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. A. board, held this morning. Miss Whitby reported for the Travellers' Aid. February, she said, had been exceptionally busy month. A great many immigrants had arrived. Some of them for work in factories. So far there had been no domestics. She, Miss Whitby, was in direct communication with the ports.

Miss Moe reported for the residential department. The girls in residence had been organized into a club, known as the "Laugh-a-Lot." On the evening of Monday, March 15, they will hold an open meeting, when their friends will be invited, and a generally good time provided.

The report of the administration department showed an aggregate attendance in all classes of 1,262. Miss Oliver, Girls' Worker, gave a very satisfactory report of her work, which has been largely linked up with the Sunday school organized classes.

One important announcement was the engagement of an assistant general secretary for the local Y. W. C. A., where the business is becoming exceedingly large. Miss Hepper, of Toronto, has accepted the appointment, has had considerable experience in secretarial work, having held for some time a responsible post in the Dominion Bank, Toronto. She is as well greatly interested in Y. W. C. A. work.

Reference was made to the inspiring address of Rev. Dyson Hague, of Toronto, at last night's meeting in the Y. It was hoped that a still larger attendance would be at the meeting tonight, when Mr. Hague will again speak.

WM. M'GILL DEAD

Wise, Witty and Worthy, He Was Good Citizen.

Another of the celebrities of Hamilton has passed over to the great majority. This morning Mr. William McGill died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, 168 Stirton street, after an illness which had laid him aside a good deal of the time during the past year. About a year ago he had a stroke of paralysis, and, although he recovered to a certain extent, was not able to get around occasionally, he never regained his old strength, and his end was not unexpected.

Familiarly known as "Shaun Rhue" Mr. McGill claimed among his friends almost every man in Hamilton, for he was the soul of good humor and bright fellowship, yet, withal, a man of sterling qualities of mind and heart, and, while he's host of friends enjoyed his ready wit and bright repartee, they honored the man for his true worth. A native of Canada, born near Guelph 71 years ago, Mr. McGill came to Hamilton half a century ago and had lived here ever since. He was a builder by trade, and was overseer of construction for the Pigott firm when it built the Pigott block, something over thirty years ago. After that job he went into business for himself as a wrecker, and had many large contracts in Hamilton, including the clearing off of the ground where the present Grand Trunk railway freight sheds are.

Jovial and full of fun and wit, Mr. McGill was also full of kindness and generosity for others. He was one of the founders of the old Human Nature Club, a company of "old cronies" of twenty years ago, who pulled off more fun of a clean and wholesome character than probably any other organization, the city has had, before or ever knew, but who were always ready to turn in and help anyone who was down, and who did it with a good will that put many a man on the right road again.

Mr. McGill is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Frank Corrigan, Gibson avenue, and Miss McGill, Sister Victor, of the Convent of St. Joseph, Guelph; also by one son, Thomas.

The funeral will take place from Mrs. Murphy's residence on Thursday morning to St. Anne's Church, thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

THIEVES BUSY

Second Visit in Week to One Store.

F. E. Groh, 257 Hess street south, reported to the police to-day that last night two rolls of wire, 150 tubes, a quantity of insulation nobs, three outlet boxes and a quantity of pushings had been stolen from a house in the course of erection at 58 Rosslyn avenue.

L. S. Garshowitz, 260 James street north, has reported that twice during the past week goods had been removed from a stand in front of his store at the above address. On the first occasion three pairs of hockey skates were stolen, and last Saturday several pairs of moccasins, a pair of ladies' shoes and a pair of child's shoes were taken.

FOR DRY DOMINION

Great Prohibition Meet Opens in Toronto.

(Canadian Press Wire).

Toronto, March 9—The fourty-fourth annual convention of the prohibition forces of Ontario opened at Massey Hall this morning, with a tremendous show of enthusiasm. "World-wide prohibition" was the wording of a huge slogan hung across the front of the meeting place. In a statement prior to the opening, Mr. Charles Steele, President of the Dominion Alliance, said that an organization the Alliance was pledged to use its utmost power to enforce the law, and that in so doing the members as good, law-abiding citizens, did not consider they were resorting to spying or espionage. The principal issues before the convention were the further strengthening of dry laws in the Dominion, and their enforcement.

COALITION-UNIONIST WON.

(A. P. Special Cable).

London, March 9—By the Canadian Press)—The Horncastle by-election resulted in a victory for Captain S. V. Hoare, Coalition-Unionist candidate. The polling resulted as follows:

Captain S. V. Hoare, Coalition-Unionist, 8,149; Alderman S. Pattinson, Liberal, 6,027; W. Holmes, Labor, 2,413.

GUARD SUICIDES AT EXECUTION.

(Columbus, Ohio, March 8.—A double electrocution so affected the nerves of W. D. Horsmeister, a prison guard, that he shot and killed himself just before the men were prepared to the death chamber this morning.

IRISH EDITOR CONVICTED.

London, March 8.—Charles Diamond, editor of the Catholic Herald, whose trial on a charge of inciting to the murder of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others in an article in his newspaper, opened at the Old Bailey Court yesterday, was today found guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF
FURS
GO TO
GLASSCO'S
18 KING STREET EAST

JURORS AFTER INCREASE IN FEES ALLOWED

Petition Laid Before County Council of Wentworth To-day.

COST OF HIGHWAYS

Councillors Want to Know What the Rate is to Be.

The members of Wentworth County Council, at the first session of their March meeting, at the Court House this morning, received a surprise when a petition was read from the jurors sitting at the County Court, requesting that their fee be raised from $3 to $5 a day. The jurors have been on the job for over a week, and it will likely be another week before their work is finished. Last week, words of discontent were heard. It was pointed out that sitting as a grand jury a couple of weeks meant a loss of money to the great majority of the men.

The council will take up the matter this afternoon.

In connection with the requested raising of a subway near Stoney Creek, the Board of Railway Commissioners submitted that if the head of the subway was raised, the municipalities should bear the whole expense. Complaints had been made by farmers living in the vicinity that they could not drive a large team through the subway. T. J. Mahoney said that in 1917 the subway was repaired by the G. T. R., but since that an engine crashed through it, and it has never been properly repaired. The subway did not comply with the Railway Act in regard to clearance.

It was decided to lay this matter over until the solicitor would look were asked to be notified. J. E. Peart, Warden, suggested that all township councils be notified. This will be done. The enquiry will be held at the City Hall.

The Dundas G. W. V. A. requested a grant of $200. A letter pointed out that the largest part of the funds at their disposal had been spent in providing recreation rooms and for relief work among soldiers' families. The request was laid over to the June session of the Council, when grants will be dealt with.

The bill for the county from the Hamilton Hydro Commission came to $23,000. The county has to pay on 3.86 miles. The road measurement has been revised and the total is 6,000 miles. It was stated that the measurements run from the city limits. Councillor Hill suggested that the bill be paid, but no more payments be made until the measurements have been thoroughly revised. The matter was referred to the clerk and, if the statement of the Commission is correct, it will be paid.

The Council went back to discussion on the Saltfleet subway under the G. T. R. The solicitor said he thought the G. T. R. based its claim, that the county should pay for any work done to raise the subway, on the ground that the distance between the subway and the road had been lessened by gravel being put on the roads. If such was the case, the county was to blame.

A motion was finally put through, asking that the railway engineer make an inspection with a view of having it repaired.

Owing to the hospitality of Mr. Tossie, of the Royal Commercial Hotel, the Council took dinner at that hostelry.

TARIFF POLICY

Under Discussion By the I. L. P.

In accordance with the stipulation set forth by a recent circular issued by the provincial executive of the Independent Labor Party, that each branch should at once decide on a policy on the matter of tariff, which was taken up at last June convention it was decided at a meeting of the local I. L. P. executive last night that a tariff commission, with labor representation should be recommended as a solution. With the recommendations of all the different branches of the party before them, some definite stand in respect to this problem will be reached at the next convention.

OFFICE ABOLISHED

Popular G.T.R. Man Going to Toronto.

Due to recent changes announced on the Ontario lines of the Grand Trunk railway, the office of superintendent in this city will be abolished. The district will be controlled by the superintendent, J. H. Gordon, the present local superintendent, will receive a position in Toronto.

MOTION IN LENNOX CASES

In Osgoode Hall yesterday, in the action of Chisholm vs. the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Company, Delaney K.C., on behalf of the defendant, asked for order amending defence. T. B. McQuesten for plaintiff. The order was made.

This is a companion case with the Lennox estate against a number of accident insurance companies.

VETERAN TRIES SUICIDE.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

St. Catharines, Ont., March 9.—In a fit of mental depression, believed due to the effect of gas poisoning overseas, Frank Laffman, a war veteran slashed his throat last night with a razor, but may recover.

C. N. R. BUY U. S. ENGINES.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

New York, March 9.—The American Locomotive Company this morning announced the receipt of an order for twenty additional Pacific locomotives from the Canadian National Railways. These locomotives are being ordered by the Canadian National with the option to a total of 6 engines.

MAKE Your Ads the Glasses that Catch the Eyes and Attention of the Public by Using the TIMES

The Newspaper that goes Into the Homes
Business phone Regent 368

FOR RESULTS USE THE TIMES

SMALL AD RATES.

These rates are cash with order, to wit: All want advertisements received by post from out-of-town patrons must be accompanied by cash to have insertion. No advertisement is counted as less than 15 words.

CONDENSED ADS OR LINERS.

Condensed Transient Advertising 1c per word per insertion. On contract, 20c per word per month; 50c per word three months; 90c per word six months; $1.20 per word per annum. Contracts for 5,000 words in one year, ¾c word. Minimum charge, 15 words.

The Daily Times is the only Liberal-type paper published in this section, and has a large following of its own. It will pay an Advertiser to get in touch with TIMES readers.

Hamilton is the Birmingham of Canada. 27,000 artisans employed in 615 factories. Population 110,000.

Birth, Marriage, death and memorial notices, 50c for first insertion. Transient advertising 10c to 15c a line according to location.

Commercial advertising rates of Daily and Semi-Weekly Times on application.

Business Phone, Regent 368.

Editorial Phones, Regent 363 and Regent 364.

Job Room Phone, Regent 840.

Private Phone, Regent 127.

Get in touch with our thousands of readers in and out of the city.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Wanted—A First Class Cupola Tender

Teenage up to thirty ton per day; will give fifty dollars per week to right man.

FISKER-WILKIE FOUNDRY CO., Windsor, Ont.

WANTED

A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN for office, and to help in mailing room. Apply by letter to Box 28, Times Office.

WANTED—BY GARBAGE DEPARTment, men to drive teams. Wages $6 per day. Apply City Stables, Stuart St. West.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND capable farm hand for light mixed farming, near Stoney Creek. Must be patient and kind to horses and other animals. Box 19, Times.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR MOUNtain Drain Cleaning. Apply on job, head of Wentworth street.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK on fruit farm; state experience and wages. Apply, Box 27, Times Office.

LEGAL

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public. Office 45 New Sun Life Building. Money to loan on real estate security.

W. M. McCLEMONT, BARRISTER, Bank of Hamilton Building. Money to loan.

JOHN J. HUNT, BARRISTER, CORner of Main and Hughson streets. (Real Estate Loans); lowest rate of interest.

WILLIAM H. WARDROPE, K.C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Office, New Sun Life Building. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

BELL & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc. Offices, New Sun Life Building, fourth floor, Corner James and Main. Money to loan in large and small amounts at lowest rate of interest.

HARRY D. PETRIE, BARRISTER, etc. Office, Spectator Building. Money loaned on first-class real estate security.

MUSIC.

S. F. MINNES BROS., 17 MACNAB street south, agents for Willis & Knabe Pianos. Piano tuning.

PIANO TUNING

MONTAGUE RAYMOND, PIANOtuner and repairer (from John Broadwood & Sons, London, Eng.). 24 Queen avenue, near King street. Phone Garfield 1828.

PATENTS

PATENTS—TRADE MARKS, Designs, etc., Procured in all countries. John H. Hendry, Bank of Hamilton Building. Established 1890. Phone Regent 2288.

RAYMESTONHAUGH & CO. (THE Old Established Firm). Merchants Bank Bldg., Hamilton, Canada. Inventions safeguarded. "Plain, Practical Patents" Free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOLLS REPAIRED AT THE DOLL shop, 28 Barton street east.

MEDICAL.

DR. D. McEDWARDS, SPECIALTY, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Corner King and Bay streets. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone, Regent 828.

DR. PETRIE PARK, SURGEON OF Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 18 King East. Office hours, 9 to 4, 7 to 8. Sunday by appointment. Phone, Regent 1871.

UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS—MADE TO ORDER, Repaired and repaired. Slater, 7 Williams street.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Another Large Arrival of Real SEVILLE ORANGES

Wanted—150 women and girls to work on marmalade oranges; piece work; good money earned. Women who have household duties to perform can come half time.

Apply south entrance,

Wagstaffe, Limited

Pure Fruit Preservers,

Maple and Gage Aves, Hamilton.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CHOCOlate dipper, highest wages. Regal Candy Store, 51 King St. W.

WANTED — NURSE SEAMSTRESS. Apply Miss Reid, Girls' Home, 179 George St.

WANTED—AT ONCE, WARDMAID. Apply Matron, House of Refuge.

TWO EXPERIENCED WOOD PATtern-makers. Apply Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Limited.

WANTED—AT ONCE, WARDMAID, also waitress. Apply Housekeeper, General Hospital.

WALLWASHER AND WINDOW cleaner. Apply Housekeeper, Hamilton General Hospital.

WANTED—NURSES FOR TRAINING, one year High School necessary; monthly allowance sufficient for expenses. Apply to Supt. Elyria Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY REFINED woman as housekeeper, for gentleman. No objection to one or two children, school age. Must be a comfortable, respectable home. Apply Box 41, Times.

PERSONAL.

BABY BOY, ONE WEEK OLD, healthy. (Parents young and healthy). Apply Box 42, Times.

HATS—RESHAPING AND DYEING of ladies' hats, Tagel, Liserine, Milan Straw and Panama. W. A. Neill, 238½ King St. E. (upstairs) near Wellington. Established 25 years.

MARRY IF LONELY—FOR RESULTS, try me; best and most successful "home maker"; hundreds rich wish marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; years' experience; descriptions free. "The Successful Club," Mrs. Ball, Box 558, Oakland, California.

GET MARRIED—BEST MATRIMONIAL magazine published free; many worth from $1000 and upward want to get married; both sex. American Distributor, Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

YOUR FUTURE FORTOLD; SEND date, birthdate for truthful, reliable convincing trial reading. Hazel Hause, Box 793, Los Angeles, Cal.

WIDOW AND MAIDEN WORTH over $50,000 anxious to marry honorable gentleman. Write Mrs. Warn, 2216½ Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MARRY IF LONELY—FOR RESULTS try me; best and most successful "Home Maker;" hundreds rich wish marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; years experience; descriptions free. "The Successful Club," Mrs. Ball, 558, Oakland, Calif.

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK. SEND birthdate and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Rapiael, 84 Grand Central Star, New York.

IF YOU WISH A PRETTY AND wealthy wife, write me. Stamp for reply. Lillian Sproul, Station E, Cleveland, O.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

SPLENDID SIX ROOM BRICK house on Burton street south, with garage; modern conveniences. Owner leaving city. Must sell. Apply, Room 667, Spectator Building.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE — TOULOUSE GEESE, guaranteed pairs, $12.00, others $5.00 each. White Pekin ducks, $2.00 each. White Wyandotte cockerels $5.00 each. E. G. Van Wagner, R. R. 3, Hamilton, Ont.

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DR. HENDERSON — HAMILTON'S Pioneer Chiropractor, has had remarkable success in removing the cause of rheumatism, lumbago, goitre, nervous debility, women's diseases, stomach, liver and kidney disorders. Consultation free. Corner Main and Charles (next Public Library). Phones Reg. 2277, Gar. 879w.

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FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE FRUIT AND vegetable farm, Bartonville. Apply, 88 Aikman avenue, city.

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DR. CECIL NICHOLSON
DENTIST,
127½ King Street East.
Regent 1052.

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Factory Building

Now occupied by the HARPER-PRESNAIL CIGAR CO., LIMITED

Mill constructed building, four floors, about 22,000 square feet floor space.

Apply, WM. P. PRESNAIL, 25 Harriet Street.

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2-2nd hand-Bigelow boilers including stacks and breechings, boilers for 150 lb. steam pressure, heating surface 2,262 sq. ft., 252-3½ inch steel tubes 15 feet long, furnace 84x57 inches long, shell 62 inches diameter by 20 feet 3 inches long, including fittings, each connected in one battery until working pressure allowed 125 lbs. each, in good working condition.

1—324 H.P. Wicks vertical water tube safety boiler, 1,543 sq. ft. heating surface, steam and mud drum connected together, 80-4 inch tubes 18 feet long, including safety valve and fittings. Working pressure allowed 125 lbs. each. (In good working condition.)

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STANDING TIMBER, HAVE STILL 7 acres, on lot 28, 7th con., Beverley, for sale in one acre lots, your choice of one or all, at $70 per acre. Four years' time given for removal of timber. H. Reinke, Ancaster.

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DON'T FAIL TO LIST THAT HOUSE with us. We have plenty of buyers waiting. Phone Gar. 1353-1367w. H. E. Jarvis, 124 Barton St. E.

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LADIES' GENUINE DIAMOND rings, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty dollars. Peebles, 713 King; street east.

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Carpets cleaned and laid.

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E. K. PASS,
English Jeweler, 24 John St. South.

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Phone 2733.

THE GALLIPOLI TROOPSHIP.

(New York Sun.)

No reader of John Masefield's thrilling prose epic "Gallipoli"—perhaps the most striking single volume which has yet grown out of the war—can hear of the disposal of the shot riddled hulk of the troopship River Clyde at auction in England lately without distinct regret at the idea of her coming to an end which, if not exactly ignoble, is hardly worthy of her splendid victory.

Somebody has well characterized the River Clyde as the Trojan Horse of that ill-fated campaign. That ship, the modern equivalent of the wooden walls which big the Grecian host, made five landings at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, of which perhaps the most savage was the landing at V Beach. This was a small shelving bit of the generally steep coast, some 200 yards across; it was completely exposed to the Turkish guns in a ruined castle above it, besides being mined and wired in such a way as to make it seem unattainable from the sea.

Five barbed wire barriers were under water, besides those on the beach, and the landing parties had to leave the ship at some distance from shore and proceed in small boats and lighters in low to beach surf, where the water was shallow enough for a man's feet to touch bottom, if he didn't step into a hole. How the Dublin Fusiliers, the Munster Fusiliers, half a battalion of the Hampshire Regiment and the West Riding Field Company ever got ashore at 5.30 on that April morning, is quite incomprehensible. They had to carry their munitions, fuze, intrenching tools, sandbags, provisions, clothing and hospitals, with mules, horses and fodder, besides their drinking water.

And, incidentally, it should be remembered that every drop of water for the troops in that campaign had to be carried 500 miles. The fraction of the landing party which managed to get ashore alive had to dig themselves and their equipment into the sand and lie all day under the Gallipoli sun. A fraction of a second party got ashore that night, and then attempts were made to storm the fort; only the third attack was successful.

The stupendous story of Gallipoli is known through several historians, but none has told it quite so coolly and effectively as John Masefield, who served in that hideous campaign himself, and may be supposed to know of what he speaks: quorum pars fuit, literally.

After the evacuation, the troopship River Clyde was towed to Malta, where she now lies. The answer to a recent question in the House of Commons revealed the fact that it would cost $100,000 to make her seaworthy and tow her to England. She has been sold at auction to a Spanish firm of marine engineers for $57,000. Commander Edward Unwin, who commanded the ship at V Beach, was in the auction room at the time of the sale. A prominent British shipbroker has already telegraphed to this firm an offer to buy back the hulk at a profit in order to present her to the British nation. Let us all hope that Spanish courtesy will avail to make this outcome possible.

The retrospect of life swarms with lost opportunities.—Sir Henry Taylor.

"She doesn't dance very gracefully." "Neither does she dance disgracefully. And that's a point, too."—

SITTING A HORSE.

Rough-riding Westerner Talks About Royalty.

Pictures of the country's recent guest, the Prince of Wales, engaged in assistant cow punching in the west and riding a western saddle in the western fashion, have been generally printed in the newspapers. Perhaps even in this age of automobiles there are horsemen enough still left to share the interest in the exhibition expressed by a Canadian writing in the Daily Mail of London.

"Yesterday," he writes, "I was comparing a photograph of the Prince of Wales taken in Hyde Park and another of him taken during his tour in Canada. In the first he sits an Irish hunter on an English hunting saddle. He has the seat of a born cavalier. In the second he sits a Canadian bronco on a California stock saddle (a stock saddle has a high cantle, a horn, and is ridden with a long stirrup. His heels are up and he is 'all of a hump.'

"Horsemen in Canada smiled indulgently at the prince's fame. Then, as the Duke of Cornwall and York, he made a similar tour to the one his son recently made and first put leg across Canadian horseflesh. Englishmen could not sit a horse, they proclaimed. They ware all right for hacking about, but when it came to riding—real riding—they were not in it.

"I recall well the day the riding master strode into the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stables at Regina and announced that he was looking for a high-stepper to carry the heir to the throne. No 'mean' tricks, some sense and plenty of style was what he called for.

"I was in the rough-riding squad at the time, and we paraded a few of the 'perfect ladies' that we had in the stables. He chose a boy mare who had brains enough to do almost anything except talk, and told me to school her and get her into shape for royalty.

"Some weeks later the duke—today's King—rode through the lines on that same little bronco and inspected the Northwest Mounted Police. He inspected me casually. I am afraid, for she was giving him a lot to do. He did not understand the stock saddle and the bitting.

"We, on the other hand, inspected His Royal Highness critically. We liked his horse but we did not approve of his seat. Englishmen certainly could not sit a horse.

"Many years later we came to the war. And we saw Englishmen, many of them sitting on horses. At first we were inclined to sneer. There was nothing about the management nor the handling of horses they could teach us.

"But we worked side by side with crack British cavalry regiments, and they kept their horses in as good fettle as we did, and seemed to make longer marches with as little fatigue. We began to wonder if, after all, there might not be something in the English seat and the English saddle.

"Finally our lot got cut up a bit and for reinforcements we got Household Cavalry horses with universal saddles. And our boys looked 'all of a hump' for a week or two; that sitting a 'mean' horse in a universal saddle takes horsemanship. Sitting the same horse in a stock saddle is like sitting in an easy chair.

"So now we agree that Englishmen are something more than park riders, and we do not smile indulgently when we see the young prince 'all of a hump' on a bronco.

MILK TARIFF.

Railway Commissioners Refuse An Increase.

Ottawa, March 9.—The Board of Railway Commissioners has dismissed the application of the railway companies to be allowed to increase their rates on milk in baggage cars. Tariffs filed last May showed increases ranging from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. These were suspended, pending investigation asked for by the National Dairy Council, through its solicitor, Mr. D'Arcy Scott.

The Commission has now dismissed the application for increased rates, and confirmed the old rates which existed prior to last May.

Many of the questions that concern a city's welfare are not political questions at all. When politics control a city's affairs, become the prey and plunder of quacks and rascals.—W. T. Stead.

MYSTERY SIGNALS

To Be Tested When Mars Nearest Earth.

London, March 9.—Organized tests of the mysterious signals supposed to come from some other planet will be made toward the end of April, when Mars reaches the nearest point to the earth, Godfrey Isaacs, director of the Marconi organization, announced today. All Marconi stations will be instructed to watch out for mysterious messages, he said, adding:

"We will try long to discover whether the sounds are picked up in various parts of the world in the same instant, because, if so, the theory that they are definite messages from another planet will be enormously strengthened."

FOILED ROBBER.

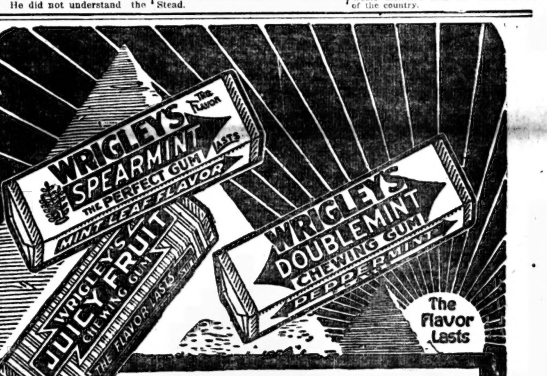
St. Thomas Woman Frustrates Hold-Up.

St. Thomas, March 9.—The mysterious hold-up man who has been making many visits to the householders in the heart of the city appeared again this evening. He made a second attempt to enter the residence of L. D. Marlatt. This time the masked robber rang the front door bell and thrust a revolver in his face and demanded money. The robbery was frustrated by Mrs. Marlatt, who was in another room, and telephoned the police, and then rushed out from a side door, calling for help. Upon hearing the commotion, the hold-up man ran out of the house, pursued by a neighbor, who failed to keep him in sight.

Mr. Marlatt's description of the man is: Young, slight in figure and fair in complexion.

FRENCH PLAN TO AVOID STRIKES.

Paris, March 9.—The Government presented in the Chamber of Deputies today a proposal for the amicable settlement of all labor disputes. The Government, while admitting the right of workers to strike, demands that all means for a settlement of disputes be exhausted before cessation of work. The proposal establishes compulsory arbitration in industries whose stoppage would interfere with the economic life of the country.



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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

In the wee sma' hours of the morning the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was finished in the Dominion Parliament, and the vote taken upon the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, asking the Governor-General to dismiss his Ministers and make an appeal to the country for a new Parliament and new Councillors. The amendment was voted down by a majority of 51, the vote standing 112 for the adoption of the address to 73 for Mr. King's amendment. With the Liberals there voted eleven of the cross-benchers. Previous majorities for the Government ran all the way from 31 to 65.

Of course this result was expected. The Government has its majority in the House, and as long as it can hold this majority it will not want to go to the country. The next move of the Government will likely be to hold the proposed caucus to consider the formation of a permanent Unionist Liberal party, which has the support of Sir Thomas White. This new National Liberal Conservative party has for its object the splitting up of the Liberal party. The promoters of it hope to draw the Liberal Unionists permanently away from the Liberal party. All true Liberals throughout the country will now see that the Tories who engineered the Union Government are bent upon building up a new and strong political party upon the ruins of the Liberal party.

The Hon. Mackenzie King and his loyal supporters should receive the full strength of the Liberal people of Canada to help them in blocking this conspiracy to destroy the party and to check the growth of Liberal principles and the progress of the country.

NOT SO DEMOCRATIC

There were more furs and feathers at the opening of the fifteenth Legislature of the Province than we dreamed of. True, the Lieutenant-Governor did not wear a cocked hat or a Windsor uniform, but he had a military escort and cannon boomed to intimate to the common herd that the new Legislature was being opened by His Honor. Then, there may have been few swallow-tailed coats or low necked dresses, but the ladies who were there did not suffer in comparison with those present at former functions of this kind, and the wives and daughters of the members graced the benches of their male relatives. In short, there was not much in this opening to distinguish it from former openings, except the fact that it was a new party that had charge of the affair—that the Farmers and the Labor men were now the dominating forces in the political life of the province.

Mr. Drury was very wary in his references to the prohibition question. In the speech from the throne he merely recited what has been done and said that the new problem that has arisen should receive careful consideration. No old political stager could have improved upon that. On the educational question he was more explicit, promising increased grants for rural schools, etc. New voters lists and an improved election law are promised. Mr. Drury also promised reports on the Hydro Electric Commission, Workmen's Compensation and other commissions.

The Government and Legislature, having gotten off to a very good start, there will be much curiosity to watch how they will get along. The general public is sympathetic, and that should help in encouraging the legislators to do their best.

TO SWEEP THE COUNTRY

On Monday Sir Thomas White, our former Finance Minister, took a day off and went down to Ottawa to tell the members of the House of Commons a few things regarding the political situation at the present time. Sir Thomas wants a new political party organized, and he thinks that if Sir Robert Borden will form such a party—a National Liberal-Conservative party—he would be able to sweep the country when an election came on. This new party would be made up of Conservatives and of Liberal-Unionists who think as Sir Robert thinks on fiscal questions. But although Sir Thomas asserts that they could sweep the country, he is not anxious to try it just now. He does not want an election, either does Sir George Foster or any of the Union Ministers. They fear to trust the people. They think that the people might elect a Parliament and a Government that would not be good for the country.

Sir Thomas asserted that the present Government had been elected by the largest majority ever given a Dominion Government, and it had yet three years of its term ahead of it, and he advised it to hang on in case the electors should vote it out of power and introduce group Government into the Dominion. That's it. Won't trust the people lest they should do something that would not suit the Government. Sir Thomas should know that the Liberals voted for a war Government under peculiar conditions. They allowed Sir Robert Borden to approve or otherwise of the candidates nominated and only those that he approved got the support of his then Tory Government. He knows that if there had been no war, a Liberal Government would be in power to-day. He should know that many Liberals voted for Tories in the last election, and that many people had votes who under ordinary circumstances would not have had votes, and that those who should have had votes were denied them. The Government was chosen for a special purpose by a specially prepared voters' list. It was a war Government and as such should hand back to the people the mandate that it received.

If the Liberals of the Dominion knew then what they know to-day, no Union Government would have been formed with their consent. No candidate for election told the people that when the war was over they would continue in office and at the same time conspire to overthrow the Liberal party, making the Union of parties a permanent affair. Did Sir Robert Borden ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join him in thus wrecking the Liberal party for all time?

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

We have received with the compliments of the General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto a copy of a pamphlet containing the address given by the Prince of Wales in Massey Hall, Toronto, before the Canadian Club and Empire Club of Canada, to which is attached a prefatory note by Mr. B. E. Walker. We make two quotations from the speech to show the Prince's idea of the British Empire. He said: "The old idea of an Empire handed down from the traditions of Greece and Rome was that of a mother country surrounded by daughter states which owed allegiance to that mother country. But the British Empire has long left that obsolete idea behind, and appears before us in a very different and far grander form. It appears before us a single state, composed of many nations of different origins and different languages, which give their allegiance, not to the mother country, but to a great common system of life and Government."

Speaking of his experiences in Canada as the heir to the throne he asks what does it mean: He says: "It means, I think, that the throne stands for a heritage of common aims and ideals, shared equally by all sections, all parties and all nations within the British Commonwealth. No Government represents or stands for all parties or all nations within the Empire. But, despite this, there is a common sentiment which is shared, not only by all nations within the Empire, but also by all political parties within each nation. We all know this, because it was this common sentiment which made Britishers stand together in the great war, and I realize that this sentiment has been expressed in the wonderful welcome given to me in Canada as heir to the throne."

The Times has already expressed the opinion that the British Empire could not exist without the King and the throne. As a republic it would fall to pieces. The King and the throne are the ties that bind the Empire together. Given a republic, who would choose the President? Where would the candidates come from? Would the whole British Empire vote every four years?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ontario Government has presented a pretty liberal bill of tare.

Farm help is scarce. The farmers are glad to get the help of the farmerettes.

Hold-ups are becoming a little too common in this city. The people may have to protect themselves if this continues.

It used to be called the Conservative party, then it was called the Liberal-Conservative party, now it is to be the National Liberal-Conservative party.

Sir Thomas White and the Hon. Mr. Doherty are now Privy Councillors. If we cannot have any more titled gentlemen we can apparently have all the Privy Councillors we want or need.

From now on no strangers will be allowed on the floor of the Dominion House. They cannot get farther than the distinguished strangers' gallery. The floor must be kept sacred to the members.

Sir Edward Carson will rather accept the present Home Rule bill than run the risk of having the 1914 bill forced upon Ireland. He is not in favor of Home Rule, but wants to choose the least of two evils.

From Ontario and Quebec come some hundreds of divorce cases that the Senate will be asked to adjudicate upon. The other Provinces have divorce courts of their own. Why shouldn't these two Provinces also have such courts?

A bill is before Congress providing for the investigation of all wilful idlers with no visible means of support and of all those who ignore the rightful claims upon them for the support of others. This is with a view to reduce the high cost of living.

George Halcrow, M. P. P., was reported to have said yesterday that Attorney-General Raney had told him there would be no changes in the O. T. A. this session. Mr. Raney denies that he said so. Mr. Halcrow was also reported to have said that leaders of groups would receive $1,000 extra indemnity, and that there would be no salary to the Opposition leader. Mr. Drury says that that is news to him.

Valuable time was wasted and much ill-feeling engendered by the encounter in Parliament yesterday between the Hon. Charles Murphy and the Hon. N. W. Rowell. The country has had about enough of this sort of thing, and their friends would be well advised to see that such a disturbance does not occur again. It takes a lot of money to waste the time of the House over personal quarrels.

Mr. Mackenzie King is in dead earnest in his desire for an election. Speaking to the Eastern Liberals at their convention in Ottawa he said:

"The people are in a state of unrest, mainly because they want a chance to govern themselves. This right to govern themselves is one of the fundamental principles of Liberalism. I am prepared to trust the people and I believe with Gladstone that the true meaning of Liberalism is to trust the people and qualify it with prudence. To-day we have on Parliament Hill what Gladstone described as the opposite of Liberalism, mistrust of the people, qualified with fear."

OTHER PAPERS VIEWS

HIDING TOO LONG.

(London Advertiser.)

Cheer up! Spring is hiding just behind that big snowbank.

LOTS OF US.

(Waco Times-Herald.)

Some of us rave about our taxes, then forget to vote.

BACKWARD SPRING EXPLAINED.

(Buffalo Courier.)

Perhaps the absence of bock makes spring backward about coming to the front.

RUINED BY PROHIBITION.

(Chicago Post.)

The Keeley Institute is for sale—another proof that prohibition is ruining our industries.

A FORGOTTEN STUDY.

(Kingston Whig.)

It is foolish to teach children manners, in the opinion of Dr. J. L. Hughes, of Toronto. Well, as far as we can see, nobody is doing very much of it.

A LEAP YEAR DIVERSION.

(Ottawa Journal.)

While intoxicated a Wakefield man got married and now realizes that it is too late to swear off. Ladies will not change their views on the temperance question, however, and will probably regard the incident merely as a leap-year diversion.

THE CONSUMER'S PRIVILEGE.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Greater revenues from Canadian railways are considered necessary and higher rates are asked for it is said. The question as to what commodities will bear the burden has not been raised. The question as to who will pay the increase has long been settled.

PUBLIC PROBE NEEDED.

(Toronto Telegram.)

Daily stories are whispered throughout the country as to the immoral shows out to patients in asylums. Newspapers have suppressed these stories. The stories are probably untrue. Hon. H. H. Nixon, Provincial Secretary, must take a great chance to clear up the whole asylum situation when Mr. Nixon asks parliament for the large demand for private enquiry into public institutions.

STEADY QUEBEC.

(Montreal Gazette)

Empty churches and empty Bibles have a great deal to do with the present unsettled frame of mind in Canada, says Mr. Gerald Stanley. This is what is being said in other places and it is probably true. Incidentally, the churches in Quebec are being attended by large congregations on Sunday, and one occasion as many of 10,000 worshippers being present to hear Archbishop Mathieu. And Quebec is not as badly bitten by the microbe of unrest as some other places.

TRUE IN CANADA, TOO.

(London Free Press.)

According to Prof. Charles W. Eliot president emeritus of Harvard University, thousands of comparatively recent immigrants to the United States have been sending back to relatives and friends in Europe and the Near East, since August 9th, large savings made while at work in that country. Such remittances amounting to many millions of dollars if they prove anything, prove that these alien workmen have been earning much more money than they have needed for their own support. Yet the alien workman is merely generally the first man to strike for higher wages. Is the same thing true of Canada?

SAME THE WORLD OVER.

(Zanesville Gazette)

On Monday evening a native fisherman arrived in a nganawa with a story that while fishing in the Rufiji and Mafia, he hooked a huge fish which towed his nganawa in a northerly direction. Its states that for three hours and upwards the craft was dragged through the water until he sighted Kizimbani, where, owing to lack of food and water he was forced to release the fish and proceed homewards. He was unable to land the fish as a shark, and it is presumed he hooked the Bonsh of the island, which lives between the Rufiji and Mafia. The Bonsh is a kind of whale.

WHO NEEDS DAYLIGHT MOST?

(Chicago Tribune)

To those who think that daylight saving is a sort of "Robin Hood" who will want to play golf, let it be suggested that the time saved goes where the sun wants to. The time clock isn't much of a drag on his inclinations.

Daylight saving means nothing in the golf programme of the millionaire. He can stroke the golf balls wherever he feels moved. Daylight saving does mean something to the poor old worker, because it lets him out into the sunshine an hour earlier.

The opponents of daylight object to "tampering with nature" and "meddling with Father Time." Daylight saving is neither. The twenty-four hours of the cycle remain the same. Council ordinances cannot disturb the precision of the second hand. Daylight saving is simply the desire of a great many persons to rise an hour earlier—same clock, same nature—and quit an hour earlier so that they may enjoy their parks and gardens and drives and golf courses and picnics.

The rural population enjoy the out of doors always. The city worker spends most of his life within four walls. An hour's compensation ought not to disturb either form of society.

For the Second Day of Our

The G. W. Robinson Co., Ltd.
"THE STORE OF MANY DEPARTMENTS"

Ready with another big list of remarkable values for Thursday—the second day of this great sale. Every item mentioned here has been carefully selected from our immense stocks, also from the several very special purchases made in planning for this semi-annual event. Prices are at their lowest ebb to assure quick selling the whole day long, starting sharp at 9 o'clock. Read this special lot of economies in things needed right now. Be here early and get your share of the many good values offered Thursday.

MEN Slightly Imperfect and Black Only

Silk Sox, 2 Pairs $1.00

Called "seconds" in "Mercury Mills" make, but will wear as good as many maker's "firsts." All sizes 9½ to 11. Buy several pairs for the warmer days.

MEN All Sizes, 14 to 17 In White Cotton

Night Shirts, $1.29

Made of exceptionally good quality cotton with or without collars and breast pockets. Every garment will give splendid satisfaction as to wear.

Another Big Lot of Women's

Sample Shoes

For Thursday, 1-3 and 1-2 Off

In vici kid, brown calf, black calf, patent colt, and colored suede tops; with high-medium or low heels. Sizes 4 to 4½.

$5.95

Also Women's High Lace Boots and Colonial Slippers at $5.95

Boys' Sample Boots

In black and brown calf skin with "Goodyear" welted soles and English or round toe. Sizes 2, 3 and 4. All $6.00 values today.

$4.00

Also Misses' High Lace Boots, $4.00

25 Girls' Coats, $8.95

Of Tan Jersey Cloths, Cheviots and Tweeds

All good spring Coats in girls' sizes, from six to fourteen years. Colors of navy, tan, burgundy and rose. These sell in regular way at $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

White Voile Waists, $1.95

All Good $2.50 Values To-day

All nicely trimmed with Val. lace and fine quality embroidery fronts. Sizes 34 to 44 and are very good for business wear. Manufacturers' Sale Thursday

A Special Combination Package

Household Needs

Genuine $2 Worth—Thursday $1

45c Shopping Bag.
$1.00 Can of "Universal" Polishing Oil, for floors and furniture.
25c Bottle of Electro Silver Polish, the finest polish made.
30c the regular price for two packets of "LUX."
$2.00

The entire combination packet, $2.00 worth. In our basement store $1.00

THE FUNNY SIDE

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

(Baltimore American.)

Charity collector—Have you any particular use for your old clothes?

Citizen—Sure. I'm wearing them.

ENCORE!

Miss Thousand—Well, Elsie how do you like your new pastor?

Elsie—O, mamma, do go on marrying men like that; he's given me a whole dollar.

REAL CULTURE

(Punch)

Young Hopeful—What does college mean, dad?

Dad (reading from school expenses) "Meals—a big loaf. Dessert."

PLAYING SAFE

Miss Collard—It is very strange. Not one of my male friends has called on me since a year ago, leap year.

Miss Young—Nothing strange about it. This is leap year.

Cabrera Holds Record For Escaping Assassins

For reasons best known to themselves, many powerful families of the republic of Guatemala hate their President with a lasting hatred that can be relieved only by his death.

In many respects Estrada Cabrera resembles the late President Díaz of Mexico. He is an even harsher dictator than was Díaz, and perhaps he is warranted, in consideration of the nature of his subjects. Enormous amounts of money, vast intrigues and the most ingenious methods have been used to bring about the assassination of Cabrera.

At one time a bright eyed French sword master was imported to Guatemala to teach fencing in the West Point school of the republic. This man worked for three years before he found the army cadets best suited to the purpose of his employers. A group of six young boys were involved in the plot.

During one of the President's tours of inspection of his pet army school he was obliged to pass down a long corridor where the walls and ceilings were draped with flags in his honor. Everything was arranged by the plotters months in advance, to catch the President in this corridor.

MASTER GAVE SIGNAL.

At the crucial moment the sword master gave the signal. A large flag, heavily weighted at its four corners, fell from the ceiling directly over the President and completely enveloped him. At the same instant the six cadets stepped out from behind the flags on the walls, discharged every cartridge in their revolvers into the struggling form under the fallen flag, and escaped through a balcony, dropping eighteen feet to the ground below.

While assistance was coming, Estrada Cabrera scraped out from under the flag, felt himself over, stood up to find himself sound in every part, and in his bullet torn clothes he rushed back to the palace. The sword master fled the country and never was heard from again. Proper reprisals were taken upon the families of the escaped cadets.

This abortive attempt on his life warned Cabrera of what he must expect, so his guards were doubled. His food was cooked by his mother and carved in a steel casket to his dining table.

About a year later another picturesque assassination was staged. In the Presidential palace there was a private telephone, and for years there had been strict orders that none but the President should use it. The conspirators this time imported an expert electrician at great expense. It was said that the man was paid a hundred thousand dollars to undertake the task.

The clever mechanic disguised himself and was before long employed as a palace servant. On the date set, while the President was napping, a very neat sort of a bomb was placed in the wall back of the telephone and so arranged that it would be fired when next the receiver was removed from the hook.

That evening there was an important Cabinet meeting and during the conference with the President one of the Cabinet members stepped out to get a drink of water. On the stand near by was the inviting private telephone which was never used by any one but the President. This Minister thought it would be a good scheme to call up his wife and tell her not to put the baby in bed till he got home. He took his chance.

A tremendous explosion startled the Cabinet meeting. The entire outside wall of the President's apartments was wrecked. It required a whole day to dig away the ruins and recover the Ministers' body. The conspirators shook their heads. It was evident that the President bore a charmed life. Again there were picturesque reprisals on the persons and families of scores of suspects, and again the dictator failed to get them all.

The last attempt was more elaborate than the others. It seems that every year Guatemala celebrates a feast day in commemoration of her delivery from the foreign yoke. It was her Fourth of July. On this occasion the State carriage always drove down a certain street near the Plaza, and Cabrera always took this annual opportunity to display his grandeur to his people.

BOUGHT TWO HOUSES.

This time the conspirators bought two houses just opposite each other on this particular street. Months ahead of the day of the procession they tunnelled the street from side to side, placed several dynamite bombs in the centre and carefully wired them up to both houses.

Their next activity was to bribe the driver of the stage coach to stop the procession just for an instant to avoid running over a child which would step out in front of the horses. He was to stop in such a way that the back wheel of the coach would be in position exactly over the mine.

The great day arrived. The trumpets and the Presidential guard came down the street between the lobbs of gayly decked revellers who were held back in line by the military police. Then came the flower girls and behind them came cavalry, surrounding the State coach.

Peering excitedly from their chinks in the walls of the houses, the electricians saw each group pass, trembling the while in their intense excitement and their agitation lest the key be pressed at the wrong time. The State coach drew nearer, the flower girls strewing the street with roses under the horses' hoofs.

At the precisely a child waif was pushed between the lines of police directly in front of the State horses. With a cry of alarm to drivers and in his horses. Instantly the street was torn from side to side with a terrific explosion. Paving stones, roses, horses, flower girls and the coach driver were tossed high in the air, and for some moments afterwards the air was rent with the screams of the dying.

After the confusion whichfollowed the explosion had somewhat abated Estrada Cabrera was lifted out from under the afterpart of his wrecked coach of State, bruised and bleeding, but met seriously injured. The coachman had reined up his horses just a few feet short of the designated spot with the result that he was blown up with all his horses and his body of the carriage had been merely tossed backward with Cabrera under it.

The sequel of this affair was that the coachman's family was pensioned and given honored place by the President as a mark of esteem for the martyred man. Then, later, when the coachman's complicity with the affair was brought to light his family was dealt with in quite another fashion.

To-day Cabrera leaves his palace but little and then only secretly. Although his faithful mother has passed away, his food is prepared under the strictest supervision and tested before he eats it. His people now believe that he indeed has a charmed life, and well he may be called "the most assassinated President in the world."

L'AFFAIRE ROCHETTE.

French Financial Swindler Had a Remarkable Career.

Henri Rochette, banker and promoter, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for swindling French investors to the amount of more than 1,000,000 francs through the sale of Mexican railroad bonds in 1911.

"L'Affaire Rochette has afforded Paris a big sensation, which is not to be wondered at, considering the huge amount of money involved. Never in the course of French financial history has there been such an extraordinary successful promoter as Rochette, the man of 43, who not many years ago was a cafe waiter and a barber's assistant. He is said to have been able to raise all the money he required for everything he did in life. He began life as a messenger boy at a railway refreshment room at Marseilles, inherited a small sum of money and went to Paris where he took lessons at a commercial school. He then became a junior clerk in a great French bank, which he left to enter a company promoter's office. On his employer's failure Rochette circularized the creditors, offering to work their assistance, undertaking to get their money back for them.

He next succeeded in getting himself financed by a gentleman of large private means, and started the Credit Minier (Mining Bank). From that time forward Rochette had a sort of financial wizard. Companies sprang up at his bidding as though at a command of a magician's wand. In a couple of years the Credit Minier was doing such business that it employed 600 clerks.

There was a continuous stream of promotions of companies of all kinds. There were issued to the public in turn the stock of collieries, copper, silver and gold mines, South American and Mexican land and railway concerns, banks, fisheries, gas-mantle factories, colonial concerns, and various other undertakings. So enormous did the financier's business become that he formed a subsidiary company, the Banque Franco-Espagnol, and started a daily financial newspaper. In his heyday his two offices gave employment to 700 clerks.

In 1906, everything was going on swimmingly, and all that Rochette was to do was to ribbon of the Order of Legion of Honor to enhance his prestige. An application was drawn up by the Rochette syndicate for the Nervia mines, Spain, with a capital of 11,000,000, but result was also a disappointment to the promoters. Nor did this meet with the thing like the support that he had anticipated. The "Jonson Holts," another of his undertakings, was a system of giving a wonderfully clear light by incandescent gas at very small expense, but it did nothing that was claimed for it.

It is alleged that M. Rochette spent very large sum monthly in "making money." It is stated that the money paid amounted on an average to between 10,000 and 15,000 per month. Some fifty influential protectors are said to have been in the receipt of weekly allowances of 250, 300 and 400 and the Credit Minier, and it is alleged that but for their protection Rochette would have been arrested long before he was actually taken in.

Although at first his liabilities were placed at 23,000,000 it was later found that twice that sum would be a more correct estimate.

The whole "affaire" was made the subject of investigations by a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, and one of the most interesting witnesses examined was M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police in Paris. In the statement that he made he said that Rochette's method was to float companies in groups. As soon as one got into difficulties another was floated to support it, and was thrust upon the unsuspecting public by means of extraordinary advertisement. Seven companies were floated in the course of three years, he said, had brought Rochette more than 25,000,000, and by a system of inflating the prices of their shares they had been made to produce, altogether, nearly twenty-five millions. "It is a house of cards," he declared, claiming no reputation but the credulity of the public.

Rules is Rules.

The new doorkeeper at the hotel must have learned his rules by heart before taking over the job.

"Here, sir, you must leave your umbrella at the door," he said to a visitor who was going straight through the turnstile.

"But I haven't an umbrella."

"Then you must go back and get one," was the stern reply. "No one is allowed to pass in here unless he leaves his umbrella at the door."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Most things can be overdone but rest cure is all right until it becomes a habit.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

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WENTWORTH GETS $58,000 FOR ITS ROADS

That Will Be Government Grant for the Work This Year.

TRUCKS VOTED DOWN

Councillors Think It Cheaper to Pay Teamsters $8.50 a Day.

Important business was conducted esterday afternoon at the County ouncil. It was decided that a by-law e passed appropriating $10,000 for ad work, $2,000 for construction, nd $8,000 for maintenance. This will ter be included in the road estimates.

A delegation from the jurors sitting County Court waited on the council d requested them to take some action in having jurors' fees raised from 2 to $5 a day. A number of men on e delegation explained that they ere losing money every day they sat t court, and as most of them were arried men, any loss they sustained ade it harder for them and their milies. With the cost of living so igh they had a hard enough time to ake ends meet, even when they were n their regular jobs. The County ollcitor pointed out to the council hat the law called for jurors' fees not o exceed $3 a day. It was finally deided that the Warden appoint a committee to wait on the Attorney-General and request that the act be so mended that county councils can give ore money if found advisable. It as stated by one member of the delegation that Judge Snider heartily approved of having the fees increased, nd had said that if he was not on the anch, he would request an increase. A request from the county constables that their pay be raised from 2 to $5 a day while on duty at court as referred to the police committee. It was decided that Wentworth hould join Lincoln in a request to the overnment to take over certain roads onnecting this city with Niagara alls.

The county will get a grant of $58,000 from the Government in connection with the good roads scheme.

The council decided to order a survey of Beverley township, as one has ot been made since the year 1797.

In the financial report read by J.H. cNeilly, was a statement that committee fees were $212. It was a big tem in the report.

Peter Ray's report of the purchases nade by the machinery committee was dopted as read. It stated that a lawyer-Massey engine and equipment had been bought for $3,000, and that wo road graders had cost $600.

Councillors Johnson and Smith fathered a motion asking that the machinery committee be empowered to buy o motor trucks to be used in road aintenance. This motion at once ised a great deal of discussion. Councillor Moffat said that a truck would ost between $8,000 and $9,000, and hat with the expense attached to the uying, building a garage and hiring driver, the county could not afford

Peter Ray said that the teamsters mployed to haul stone for the roads ould likely ask for $8.50 a day this ear, and the county would save oney on the trucks in the long run.

T. J. Mahoney stated that he had one into the question thoroughly and would not pay the county to purhase trucks. He had talked to men ho had employed trucks for hauling one, and they did not think that they aved any money. They were an expensive proposition and from the antpoint of Wentworth county, they ould not be afforded.

Councillor Johnson said that it was ractically impossible to get teamsters o make long hauls with their teams. he trucks would not be very expenive after the Government had paid is share.

Charles Bird, Reeve of Barton, said hat $8.50 a day was not too much oney to pay for teamsters. The county had to study economy, and getting truck was not the way to do it.

Councillor Moffat said that the Government would be using trucks this ear and county officials could judge if it was advisable or not to purchase trucks after they had seen what the overnment trucks could do.

A motion was finally brought in asking for the purchase of one truck. On vote the motion was lost. There ere nine votes for "no" and six for yes."

The annual report of School Inspector Robinson was read to the council. proved that there was a general adantcement of educational interests in he county and an extension of the eaching of agriculture in the schools.

FATAL FLYING.

Six Killed in Two U. S. Accidents.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Wichita, Kas., March 10. — Emil egussar, an airplane pilot, Miss Clarice Hart, and John D. Ratcliff, he latter eleven years old, were killed yesterday when an airplane in which they were riding caught fire 00 feet in the air near Cunningham and fell to earth.

Miami, March 10.—Charles Sims, ilot, and Mechanics Earl and Blanchard, of New York, were killed when heir airplane crashed to the ground ere last night.

First Relative—The idea of old Uncle Peter devising all his money for erection of a mausoleum over his remains. It's just wilful waste! Second relative—Huh! I call it wasteful will.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Muggins—some men seem to think they can accomplish anything. Mrs. Buggins—Yes. Isn't it ridiculous? I have even seen an old bachelor trying to amuse a baby.

There is a burden of care in getting riches—fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them. —M. Henry.

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Better styles, ages 6 to 12. Dark tweed, fine quality. Reg. price
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Sell every dollar's worth of this stock possible in the next thirty days. Give the people of Hamilton and surrounding oountry prices on this wonderful stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings that will bring them in droves. Think what this sale means to you, Men and Boys, right in the heart of the spring-buying season, when our stock is the largest and best. You can purchase your new Spring Outfit and save many hard earned dollars.

REORGANIZATION SALE
Men's Underwear
Stanfield's Red and Green label, heavy wool. Reg. $3.50.
98c

Sale Starts To-Morrow Morning

At 9 o'Clock Sharp---Set Your Alarm Clock Early and Be on Deck---Sure

Reorganization Sale
Men's Shoes
$5.45
Fine calf stock in black and brown, all sizes from 6 to 10. Sold regular for $10.
$5.45

REORGANIZATION SALE
Boys' Eton Suits
Ages 2 to 8 years. Brown and grey mixed. Worth $7.50.
$4.95

Boys' Shoes
Heavy calf School Shoes, sizes 4 and 5.
$2.95

$8.00 Ladies' Shoes, $1.00
LADIES' SHOES—Only 100 pairs Button and Lace. Some two colors in calf and kid. Stock worth to $8.00 ..... **$1.00**

REORGANIZATION SALE
Men's Shoes
The finest make, brown and black. Regular to $15.00.
$8.45

REORGANIZATION SALE
Men's Fine Shirts
Neat stripes and checks, all sizes. Worth to $3.00.
$1.65
2 FOR $3.00

Girls' Shoes
Very fine black, worth up to $4.00.
$2.85

Reorganization Sale
Ladies' Shoes
$5.45
Very fine kid and calf stock in black and brown. Worth up to $12.00 for
$5.45

Buy Boys' Spring Suits Now
Neat Tweeds, ages 6 to 15 yrs. Very fine make. Reg. $10.00 ..... **$6.95**
Strong English Tweeds, in Norfolk and belted styles. Regular $12.50. Ages 6 to 15 years **$8.95**

Men's Separate Pants
Neat dark stripes, all sizes up to 44. Sold regular for $4.00 ..... **$2.95**
Wonderful assortment of neat worsteds, sold regular to $6.05 ..... **$4.95**

Reorganization Sale
Men's Pants
$3.95
Fine two thread worsteds in dark grey and black ground with stripes. Regular $5.50.
$3.95

REORGANIZATION SALE
Boys' Bloomers
Fine strong tweed, ages 2 to 12 years. Regular $2.00.
$1.29

Men's Spring Hats
Plain and fancy Tweeds and Felts, sizes 6⅞ to 7½. Regular prices to $6.00 ..... **$3.95**

BRING YOUR BOY DOWN TO-MORROW
BOYS' BRACES
Heavy leather and good elastic. Worth to 35c .. **10c**
BOYS' UNDERWEAR
Penman's make shirts and drawers. Regular price $1.00 ..... **49c**

REORGANIZATION SALE
Men's Cotton Socks
In all colors, and sizes, fine quality, worth 50c.
35c
3 FOR $1.00

Reorganization Sale
Men's Pants
$5.95
Dark grey with neat stripe and some checks, in sizes 28 to 46. Sold regular for $7.50.
$5.95

REORGANIZATION SALE
Boys' Suits
Two pair of bloomers, slash pockets, belted coats. Regular $22.50.
$16.95

Reorganization Sale
Men's SPRING SUITS
Light, medium and dark patterns in Tweeds and Worsteds, fancy and plain. Regular to $37.50.
$27.35

REORGANIZATION SALE
Boys' First Longs
In fancy Tweeds and Worsteds, waistlines and all around belts. Regular $20.00
$14.35

Reorganzation Sale
Men's SPRING SUITS
Fine English Worsteds and mill finish Cloths, beautiful patterns, a good variety of styles. Regular $42.50.
$30.35

REORGANIZATION SALE
Men's Overcoats
Spring styles and Cloths, Chesterfield style. Reg. $20.00.
$14.95

Shannon & Grant limited
"On the corner"
James & Rebecca Sts.

HON. MR. MURPHY MADE ATTACK ON MR. ROWELL

The Latter Replied Denying All the Charges Made Against Him.

HYMN OF HATE

This Was the Description Given of An Orange Circular.

Ottawa, March 9.—Parliament today, for the third time in two years, listened to Hon. Charles Murphy, Liberal member for Russell, make a stinging attack on Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. Mr. Murphy made a multitude of charges, practically all of which had been ventilated previously. The President of the Privy Council, speaking subsequently, categorically denied all the allegations of Mr. Murphy. Several times Mr. Rowell stirred up more than usual enthusiasm among Government supporters at the manner in which he dealt with Mr. Murphy and the Russell member's statements. The galleries and floor of the House to-night were crowded.

Mr. Murphy to-night committed the same offence that Mr. Rowell was criticised for previously. The former took the whole afternoon to make his attack on Mr. Rowell, although in closing he also severely castigated the Orange Order, and read a confidential circular of March 1, 1918.

On a former occasion, when Mr. Murphy spoke at night and first made his charges, Mr. Rowell was not present, although he had been in the afternoon. When Mr. Rowell took the ground that an unfair advantage had been taken of him, Mr. Murphy retorted that the President of the Council should not have absented himself. Although it was just 8 o'clock when Mr. Murphy concluded his speech this afternoon, Mr. Rowell formally rose to proceed. He was given a tremendous reception by Government supporters. The House then rose for dinner.

It was after 8 o'clock before the night session resumed, and Mr. Murphy was not in his seat, and did not take his place until just after Mr. Rowell concluded.

ABOUT CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

In his address Mr. Murphy, in referring to Mr. Rowell, used the term "commercialized Christianity," and made sweeping statements alleging that Mr. Rowell had profited greatly out of political and campaign funds. Half a dozen times the Speaker interrupted to call him to order. During the whole two and three-quarter hours' address Mr. Rowell was in his seat, almost opposite Mr. Murphy. He occasionally smiled at some of the statements and frequently jotted down notes and references. The attack plainly aroused his anger, although it was not unexpected, and at night when he spoke he was unsparing in his denunciation and criticism of the member for Russell.

Mr. Murphy's action, Mr. Rowell said, added to the sin of "falsity that of cowardice," but the President of the Council finally withdrew the word at the Speaker's request. He absolutely denied ever receiving a cent of money for personal use from any fund.

At the outset Hon. Mr. Murphy explained that in returning to a discussion of the Rowell episode he was implementing a promise which he made at the last session. He gave a history of the controversy up to the present, which had its inception in an address delivered at North Bay, in the 1917 election by Hon. Mr. Rowell, alleging lack of sacrifice on the part of the people of Quebec, and attacking members of religious orders who had been in Canada. And who, the President of the Privy Council had falsely said, had not gone back to France to assist in the war. Mr. Murphy said that it was not until after the election that Mr. Rowell undertook an investigation to see if the statements were accurate.

After the address of the speaker in the House in March, 1918, he expected Mr. Rowell would have withdrawn the false statements, but "that is not the way of commercialized Christianity," he added. While Mr. Rowell in a statement had attributed his silence in not replying to Mr. Murphy's statements to Cabinet colleagues, the speaker said that that did not coincide with what Ministers had told him. It was then he was quoting extensively from Car Catholic Register on the subject that the Speaker called him to order and asked him to adhere to the amenities of debate.

"The honorable gentleman sank to a depth that was never plumbed by Pecksniff or Uriah Heap," declared Mr. Murphy.

For continuing to read extracts from The Register and letters, the Speaker repeatedly called Mr. Murphy to order for violation of House rules, and warned him not to attempt to hide behind views expressed by others.

Mr. Rowell, the speaker continued, had never disputed the indictment which he (Mr. Murphy) voiced in the House, and he reiterated the charges previously made of certain things Mr. Rowell did in the 1917 election, and of having received moneys from a fund contributed by political supporters to meet secretarial and other expenses. He referred to Mr. Rowell's reply to allegations as "a tissue of amazing evasions."

READS SECRETARY'S REPORT

In order to refute a statement which the speaker said Mr. Rowell made, that he had never received money from a secretarial fund, Mr. Murphy read from the third annual report on Mr. Rowell's Secretariat, covering the period between November 1, 1911, and October 31, 1912. In a series of extracts cited by Mr. Murphy, the report said that a new aspect had been given to the Secretariat by Mr. Rowell's speeches on the war. A considerable portion of the work had consisted in keeping newspapers supplied with copies of the speeches. The report referred to the Liberal Club Federation as having adopted the word "service" as its motto. At the end of the report, was a paragraph which Mr. Murphy termed the "gem" of the lot. It was in reference to the staff, and read:

"The office staff remains as in the two previous years—two stenographers, one for Mr. Rowell, who does Mr. Rowell's legal and political work, and whose remuneration is divided between this and Mr. Rowell's legal firm, and a stenographer for Mr. Rowell's private secretary, who does political work exclusively."

This last paragraph, Mr. Murphy declared, showed that a portion of the fund was used to assist Mr. Rowell in his private legal work. That would dispose of Mr. Rowell's statement about sacrifice.

Many a man, Mr. Murphy said, had forfeited his position in society for a less serious indictment than that which he levelled at Mr. Rowell.

Mention of the Liberal Club Federation in the report brought from Mr. Murphy the statement that that organization was not used to advance the views of Liberalism, but to advance the "uplift fads of the hon. gentleman himself."

The adoption of the motto of "service" by the Federation made it clear that it was intended that the Federation should "be a kind of a glorified Sunday school with the hon. gentleman as its teacher."

ALLEGES NUMEROUS FUNDS.

Mr. Rowell had denied that Sir Joseph Flavelle had contributed to the Secretarial fund, as formerly stated by the speaker, pointing out that Sir Joseph was a Conservative. Mr. Murphy said: "We all know that, as between commercial Christians, a little thing like that does not stand in the way." (Probably Sir Joseph's name was on another list, for he believed that there were two funds into which the hon. gentleman dipped.)

"One was a prohibition fund, to which contributions sometimes ran into four figures, and out of which Mr. Rowell was paid some years for prohibition addresses. There was also a campaign fund raised by Col. F. B. Deacon a little over five years ago. Thus the hon. gentleman had lived, breathed and thought in funds of various descriptions."

Mr. Murphy said that although Mr. Rowell appealed against a $5,000 income tax in Toronto, on the ground of non-residence, he was not paying income tax in Ottawa because of an agreement between the Government and the city. He suggested that the Finance Minister inquire before a return was asked for in the House, what Government return the President of the Council made.

BLAMES THESE ON MR. ROWELL.

While Mr. Rowell was careful in spending his own money, he was not so careful in spending the money of the country. The speaker proceeded to detail the expenditures for which Mr. Rowell was responsible. These included the appointment of Senator Mulholland, which, he alleged, was done to provide a seat for Mr. Rowell, and which, according to one estimate, meant ultimately $50,000 to the country; the expenditure of a similar amount because of the appointment of another Senator, obviously Wm. Proudfoot; the cost of the Food Control branch, which, for one year, was $200,000; the holding of Women's and Labor conferences at a cost, each, of $4,427; the cost of the Department of Public Information, which, up to September last, was $168,000; the expenditure by the Reparation Committee of $194,509 up until last October; the expenditure on the Canadian Official Record of $40,134; the establishment of a Moving Picture Bureau at a cost of $50,000; the establishment of the Department of Health at a cost of $68,000, and the extension of the work of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, which, the speaker averred, was not desired by the Provincial Governments. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Daughters of Canada in Toronto, complaining of interference by the police officials.

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Rowell had broken his oath of office in divulging certain views expressed in the Cabinet by Hon. T. A. Crerar. The speaker condemned the President of the Council for issuing statements in connection with the League of Nations when he had not been there.

A "HYMN OF HATE."

Mr. Murphy then turned to an attack on the Orange Order. He read a confidential circular, referred to recently by a Quebec paper, sent out by the Joint Legislation Committee of the order of all local lodges. This might be properly called, the speaker said, a "Canadian hymn of hate." This circular dealt at length with what had been done in urging the Government to pass conscription, and urged that the advantages declared under the War Times Election Act should not be lost, and expressed the hope of soon having the French-Canadian element in the new parts of Ontario put in their proper place.

Mr. George Boyce, of Carleton, Unionist, interrupted to state that there was no more loyal band of men in the Dominion than the Orangemen, which could not be said of Mr. Murphy's followers. This brought the retort from Mr. Murphy that Mr. Boyce's name was signed to the circular. It referred also to an investigation made by the Dominion Police, at the request of the order, of alleged drilling of men in Catholic institutions.

Two of the signatures to the circular were Judge Scott and Judge E. M. McLean. The Government, Mr. Murphy said, should give those men the chance of severing their connection with the Orange Order or resigning their judgeships. They could not be expected to be impartial to Catholics. The appointments had both been made by the present Minister of Justice, who, undoubtedly did not know of the views of the men.

SAYS IT'S PERSONAL SPITE.

Hon. N. W. Rowell was loudly applauded and cheered by Government supporters when he rose to speak after recess. The House had been called for the despatch of public business and not to permit one member to voice personal spite against another member, he said. The purpose of Mr. Murphy's speech was to vent personal animosity because Mr. Murphy believed Mr. Rowell had in some way interfered with his political ambitions in 1917. Mr. Murphy was the only member of Parliament who would make such an exhibition of himself, and he had made a worse exhibition of himself at the last session than this afternoon. "I congratulate myself that I have earned the hostility of the member for Russell," said Mr. Rowell.

The President of the Council declared that he had previously refuted all charges made by Mr. Murphy. In his 20 years' legal experience he had never known of a more reckless witness. Mr. Rowell denied that because of any political associations with the Ross Government he and his legal firm made large fees from the Lake Superior Corporation. It was true that Liberals had contributed to a fund, but not as large as Mr. Murphy stated, to pay the expenses of the speaker's trip overseas. Referring to the visit of Col. F. B. Deacon to London in connection with the appointment of Mr. A. Little to the War Purchasing Commission, Mr. Rowell explained that he had consulted Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P., as to who would be suitable for the position. Three names were suggested: Gordon McGregor, Col. Gartshore and A. Little. The position was not a salaried one.

USUAL POLITICAL PRACTICE.

Mr. Rowell made no attempt to deny the statement that Senator Mulholland had been appointed to the Senate because of making way for him. In explanation he drew the attention of the House to several instances in which that had been done by both parties in the past. "Every honorable gentleman knows that it has been the custom of political parties, when an honorable member makes way for a Cabinet Minister, to recognize the public service by appointment to the Bench or some other suitable opening," said Mr. Rowell. He had believed in Senate reform and the Liberals had not carried it out. He still believed in it.

While Mr. Murphy had referred to a letter received from C. M. Bowman, formerly Provincial Liberal Whip, re the secretarial fund explanation, it had not been read, and this Mr. Rowell regretted. He declared that Mr. Murphy knew Mr. Rowell never got one dollar of that fund, but by deliberate ingenuity Mr. Murphy prepared a statement to give a false impression, and from which he somewhere for Russell could crawl out if occasion demanded.

IS ALSO CALLED TO ORDER.

"A man who, by ingenuity, conveys a false impression, and does it in such a way that he thinks he can escape the consequences, that man adds to the sin of falsity that of cowardice," declared Mr. Rowell amid applause.

The Speaker ruled that the term was unparliamentary, and to Mr. Rowell's explanation that it was a hypothetical case, declared that the member could not take refuge behind any hypothesis.

"I will strike it out of the report when it comes to me," then agreed Mr. Rowell, and Liberal members shouted, "withdraw."

"I withdraw them in deference to the Speaker's ruling. I want to keep within the rule of Parliament, although it is difficult," said Mr. Rowell.

Mr. Rowell next discussed the Young Men's Liberal Federation, and defended its motto of "Service," which Mr. Murphy had ridiculed. It was because a section of the Liberal party forgot service that it had received such a crushing defeat in 1917. He could quite understand that Mr. Murphy would not like service either voluntary or compulsory, or civil or military.

GOT NO COMPENSATION.

There had been only one other fund in addition to the Secretarial, and not two, as Mr. Murphy had said. It was the prohibition campaign fund in 1914, which was the same as the campaign fund. He did not know who had subscribed to it, but he knew Mr. Murphy had not. "I never received a cent of compensation, directly or indirectly, out of the prohibition fund or any other fund for my own personal use at any time," declared Mr. Rowell emphatically. "I never received a cent of compensation for any address that I made on that subject or any other subject that I made at any time in my life."

With reference to his income assessment, he said the appeal in Toronto was entered when he was in England, and at the time he did not know of the exemption agreement in Ottawa. However, he was glad to be long to a Government that had negotiated a new agreement with Ottawa, abolishing the exemption provision, which he did not believe in.

Mr. Rowell dealt only briefly with hi. North Bay address, having gone into the facts fully on a former occasion. At the time that he spoke at North Bay he did not know that members of religious orders had gone to fight in France. Had he known so he would have said tribute to them.

He was hardly able to believe his ears when he heard Mr. Murphy talk of loyalty to colleagues. "The honorable member for Russell is a veritable political Jack the Ripper," said Mr. Rowell, adding that when he could not find some one on the other side of the House on whom to practice his skill, he picked on some member of his own party. Everyone knew the way Mr. Murphy had been after the scalp of Mr. Robb, Liberal Whip. Mr. Rowell had even heard it said that Mr. Murphy challenged the supremacy of the Liberal Leader; also that he had said if he could not have his own way he would join the United Farmers. He did not know what the Farmers had done to deserve such a thing.

NOT WANTED BY FARMERS.

"Keep your squabbles at your own end," shouted a Farmer member.

"I am doing that and trying to protect my honorable friend," retorted Mr. Rowell.

"I don't believe in protection," came the answer, amid laughter.

Mr. Rowell denied that he had ever said anything that would permit of it being said that he had broken faith with Cabinet colleagues in Council secrets. He denied that he had said anything in his speeches reflecting on the Roman Catholic Church. The most important appointment he had made since becoming President of the Council, that of Deputy Minister of Health, had gone to a Catholic and a French-Canadian. In conclusion he said he claimed no special abilities, but he had entered the Government to do what he could in the hours of his country's stress.

FARM CONDITIONS

Fall Wheat and Clover in Good Condition.

The following is a summary of the reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

The lack of straw has been keenly felt this winter by owners of live stock.

Cattle have been coming along in good health, but are rather thin for handling on the block.

Sales of hogs are not heavy; they are bringing from $17.50 to $18.00 a cwt.

At an auction sale in Brant recently, little pigs sold at from $6 to $9 each, but in some other districts they are going lower on account of the scarcity of feed.

Hay is selling all the way from $24 to $34 a ton, according to location.

Speaking of the shortage of mill feeds, a representative of Oxford states that some farmers can secure only about a bag of bran at a time, as the mills are not grinding much wheat.

Fall wheat and clover are still under fair cover, and are supposed to be in good condition.

Comparatively few men are showing up for farm help so far, and some representatives are of opinion that this class of labor will be scarcer than ever this spring.

EYE GLASSES TO SPECTACLES.

Stylish and comfortable with lenses from the world's best makers. We have the experience, knowledge and necessary apparatus to fit any case. Lowest prices. J. W. Gerrie, Druggist and Doctor of Optics, 52½, James street north.

In attempting to win a girl's hand many a fellow overlooks the little side bet of winning her heart.

Any old clo'
Any old clo'

DO you throw away old clothes—men's, women's or children's?

OR do you sell them for a few cents?

HOW much better you would feel if you knew these old clothes, for which you have no further use, are being used to make a "new rig out" for some needy soul. It's astonishing how many needy ones there are these days.

OLD clothes are cleaned, fixed up, and always find their way to needy people through the Salvation Army.

308 Service Posts in this Territory. Use them!

A TERRIBLE FATAL QUAKE

Hundreds Dead and Thousands Homeless.

All Villages About Tiflis Destroyed.

Tiflis, March 9. — Several hundred persons are dead and thousands of others are homeless as result of an earthquake which destroyed Makhe, Grakali, and other villages within a radius of 60 miles west of Tiflis. The city of Tiflis was shaken and many buildings were severely damaged.

Thousands of refugees are pouring into Tiflis. The constituent Assembly of the Republic of Georgia immediately voted 20,000,000 rubles for first aid to the sufferers.

The railway between Tiflis and Batoum was severely damaged by the earth shock, while the station was absolutely destroyed at Gori, a short distance north-west of Tiflis. The town of Gori was practically wiped out and a hundred dead have already been recovered from the wreckage.

Twenty persons were killed at Uplisjih. Smoke is reported to be issuing from the summit of the mountain where the Monastery of Goristsi-Djavri stood, and two great sulphur springs have appeared.

18¢ per package ~ two for 35¢

The consistent high quality of PLAYER'S has made them the biggest selling cigarettes in the world

NEW BASIS OF FRONTAGE TAX IN HAMILTON

City Will Pay for Only the Intersections and Flankages.

NO MORE GAS TANKS

W. C. Brennan Not Allowed to Amend His Sewer Tender.

The City Council last night, with one member dissenting, endorsed the new local improvement by-law, whereby ratepayers shall pay 100 per cent. of all frontage improvements, while the city shall pay for flankages, intersections, etc.

Ald. Burton strongly objected to the by-law carrying, as he held it was manifestly unfair, and that the Board of Control, which had recommended the by-law, should not have reported to such a measure unless it could be shown that no more additional revenue was available from other sources. It was pointed out to Ald. Burton that, even if the by-law did carry, it would not mean that ratepayers would have to pay 100 per cent. of the cost. The fact that the city would still pay for flankages, crossings, etc., would mean that the division would be about 50 and 50 per cent.

"Our uncontrollable expenditures," said Controller Aitchison, "are becoming so large that additional revenue is imperative. If such expenditures continue to increase in the same ratio, during the next few years, all of our revenue, yielded by a 35-mill rate on the present assessment, will be eaten up by uncontrollable expenditures."

Controller Jutten ventured to say that the time was growing near when the city would have to further revise its local improvement by-laws. The period of payment would have to be extended. A few years ago cement sidewalks could be laid for ten cents a foot; to-day the cost exceeded 22 cents.

The by-law carried, with Ald. Burton being the only objector.

Ald. Birrell sought to amend the report of the gasoline tank committee by having it specified that no more permits be issued for tanks on streets on which street and radial cars operate. He had no objection, however, to such tanks being erected on all other streets where there are no street car lines. Ald. Burton, chairman of the committee, deemed it a folly to approve any such amendment.

"I support Ald. Birrell's stand," said the Mayor. "I believe the little fellow should be given a chance to conduct such business on our side streets. There are too many Rockefellers and others with millions who can establish costly places and thus get a monopoly and charge as high price they like. Give the little fellow a chance," concluded His Worship.

Controller Davis said council should adhere to the principle which council adopted in 1916, but which had been abandoned for some unknown reason. The only logical principle was the one contained in the report which was that no more tanks be granted, and that should present holders move, go out of business, or cease to sell gasoline for three months, the permit automatically expires, unless the pumps are removed to private property. Ald. McQuesten said that Council could not do anything else but adopt the report as it was submitted. Ald. Birrell's amendment was defeated by a vote of 11 to 10.

Controller Allseir succeeded, however, in having a portion of clause C deleted, which is of great interest to tank owners. That portion of the clause which stated all permits should become null once their holder had to remove to another site, was struck out, as the controller felt that this was grossly unfair, and that surely a man should be allowed to remove his tank to another site if such a site was suitable to Council. Council agreed to this, but no additional permits, over those in existence now, will be issued.

On motion of Ald. Fearnside and Controller Jutten, clause eight of the Board of Control's report, providing for the installation of a chlorinating plant at the Beach pumping station at a cost of $1,850, was referred back for further consideration, as both alderman and controller felt such an expenditure was not justified, especially since Hamilton had been served with pure water for upwards of seventy-five years, and there was nothing to indicate that the water would be contaminated. Ald. Fearnside charged that such plants had been tried out in other cities and were abandoned, because of inefficiency.

Controller Davis, who, as chairman of the Board of Health, urged that such equipment be purchased on the recommendation of that body, said he was quite willing the matter should be reconsidered. He refused to credit Ald. Fearnside's charge that chlorinating plants had been found inefficient in other cities. If the matter was referred back he thought, in all fairness, that Ald. Fearnside should produce evidence supporting his criticism of chlorinating plants. The latter agreed to do this.

Controller Jutten moved that the tender of the W. C. Brennan Contracting Company on the Burlington street sewer, amounting to $12,994, be figured back. Mr. Brennan made an error in figuring on the job, which, if corrected would increase his tender by about $2,700—making it even then about $1,000 less than the city engineer's tender.

Controller Aitchison objected strongly to any tenderer being allowed to amend a tender once such documents were opened and the contract awarded. A principle was at stake, which should be adhered to. Alds. Burton and McQuesten supported this viewpoint.

When put to a vote Council decided to withdraw the Brennan tender and accept that of the city engineer, which amounted to $16,000.

When put to a vote Council decided to withdraw the Brennan tender and accept the tender of the city engineer, amounting to $16,000. Mr. Gray will be instructed to proceed with the work.

Ald. Tope gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of Council he would move that the mountain face property be reserved as a bird sanctuary, as many residents in his constituency had requested that this be done.

Music AND Drama

The comedy encounter that nightly occurs between Roy Cummings and the drop curtain in "The Passing Show," the big New York Winter Garden Revue, at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening, is like many of the stage's funniest scenes, due solely to accident. When Mr. Cummings was asked just what first suggested the idea of punishing an innocent back drop so unmercifully, he replied:

"Oh, that was an accident. I was up in New England several years ago, giving them the sort of well-bred, high-class comedy I'd always been told New England folks craved, with the appetite of a famished man. But somehow it just didn't get over the footlights. The audience was as cold as ice. I guess I worked up a childish temper right there on the stage. I surely didn't know what I was doing, for before I was aware of it, I found myself thumping the back drop for all I was worth, just to vent my feelings.

"Suddenly, I became aware that the audience was laughing. That made me all the angrier, and I pounded the back drop all the harder, just like some peevish, overgrown kid. The audience rocked with mirth. It held its sides, collectively, and tears ran down its collective cheeks.

"Slowly it dawned upon me that I made a discovery. It was a case of burning the hut to taste the flavor of roast pig, like the primitive Chinaman in Charles Lamb's dissertation, for I nearly ruined the scenery of my first act before I made the great discovery. But after that, whenever my act would not go, I just took it out on the unoffending back drop—and the audience howled with glee.

"I was doing this in a neighborhood theatre in New York one day more than a year ago, when Mr. Winter Garden himself, happened to be in the audience. He seemed to find it amusing too, for he sent for me, and—well, here I am, you see. Wouldn't you call that a case of being literally "knocked" into your work?"

Cumpings is a product of Detroit. "Don't you think that is sufficient reason for wanting to do something to curb the Ford in its wild flight?" he demanded.

LISTEN LESTER.

New York "Listen Lester" John Cort's musical comedy success, by Harry L. Cort, Geo. E. Stodard, and Harold Orloib, comes to the Grand Opera House on Friday and Saturday, with the entire New York cast, chorus production and special company orchestra. Thought to be exact, one should call it a dance instead of a run, for from the moment the curtain rises on the first scene, everything dances to a happy and dancey ending, wherein an important packet of letters, which is in itself the dandiest and most elusive thing in the play, is returned to its rightful owner. Meanwhile the feet, and what is more important, the hearts of the spectators are dancing merrily along in time to the music and all personal troubles are forgotten. The story is jolly and entertaining, and the lyrics are rhythmic and full of swing, and the music tinkly and tuneful, the scenery is artistic the costuming is effective, and the chorus is the daintiest, dandiest that ever took an audience by storm. The excellent cast with Mayme Gehrue, Milian Folger, Jean Thomas, Cecil Williams, Ann Ott, Florence De Barr, Frances Anderson, Floriday Bellaire, William Sellery, Joseph Mack, William Wayne, Gus Shy, John L. Lynn, Murry Hart, Mark Thompson, Andrew Leigh, is of super excellence.

LYRIC VAUDEVILLE.

Miss Grace Nelson, the instant she steps on the stage, attracts with her statuesque beauty and her stunning gown, and when she sings her triumph is complete. She has a voice of rare purity and clearness, of splendid range and she knows how to get the best out of every line and phrasing. Say It With Flowers, Wonderful Land of Somewhere, Peggy, Annie Laurie, and other numbers are rendered in a way that stamps this young woman as a prima donna of brilliant attainments. Miss Nelson is to be one of the big attractions at the Lyric theatre next week. The Fall of Eve, a modern comedy sketch, played by a remarkably clever little company is to be the headliner. Among other acts will be Duffy and Sweeney, unique comedians; Leonard and Willard, a comedy duo and the Chandish Trio, a bright novel offering.

Dainty Lily Lena, favorite of the English music halls, toplines an exceptionally interesting bill next week, with Pauline Frederick as the picture star in The Fear Woman.

LOEW'S NOVEL PICTURE FEATURE.

Decided novelty may be said to be the outstanding characteristic of the superb new Viola Dana picture, The Willow Tree, which is this week drawing delighted crowds to Loew's. Laid as the scenes are in Old Japan, the picture presents an absorbing spectacle of life and love in the land of the rising sun. Miss Dana has the role of a little Japanese maiden who comes to life from a wooden image, and she invests the character with all the droll naivete, the delicious comedy and the tender pathos of which she is mistress.

The production of The Willow Tree is marked by a stupendous sumptuousness hitherto unknown in plays of this kind, and the settings are exceedingly lovely. The picture portrays the sweetest of fantasies, and the prettiest of legends. Always back of each laugh, in comedy of the most delicious kind, is the heart-throb for the little Japanese maiden who loved the Englishman. It is gorgeous vision, a fantastic dream of Oriental folklore.

Jack Levy's four Symphony Sisters are really and truly sisters, and they are making one big hit with this week's house. And no wonder. Chamber music presented a la vaudeville is their offering, and it is flavored with personal beauty and charm, enhanced by the most modish and beautiful of gowns. They are legitimate players who know how to put it over in vaudeville.

Klein & Binkley Diamonds

The keenest satisfaction that comes from owning things is to feel that the thing you own is of its kind a noted and noteworthy exemplar.

A quality of Klein & Binkley Diamonds is that no one is ever in doubt where to place it, whether he be the owner or not.

KLEIN & BINKLEY

Diamond Merchants
Jewelers and Opticians.
Issuers of Marriage Licenses.
35-37 James St. North.
Hamilton.

RAID BARRACKS AND KILL POLICE

Waterford, Ireland, March 9. A large party of masked armed men last night attacked the Higginstown village police barracks, killing one policeman and seizing rifles and ammunition.

Edmund O'Dwyer, director of the Irish National Insurance Company, and prominent as a Sinn Feiner, has been arrested. It is understood that he will be deported.

Every man must carve out his own fortune, but it takes pretty sharp tools.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Ex-Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, Heads Saar Commission.

3,801,235 IN BERLIN

To Raise Crops This Year On All French Land Germans Held.

The Montreal Chinese Hospital, claimed to be the first of the kind in Canada, was formally opened in Montreal.

Bert Piper of London and his brother Jack of Exeter died a few hours after drinking wood alcohol at the formers home.

The Montreal Administrative Commission decided to reject the application for a sixteen-storey hotel building to cost $5,000,000.

All the members of the City Council of Saskatoon were served with writs to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of court in failing to obey an injunction forbidding maintenance of a nuisance.

The Chatham City Council has passed a resolution endorsing the commission manager form of Government for the city.

Mike Kowalski, a Russian laborer, employed on the Hydro Canal works, was killed at the Falls when he slipped on a piece of ice and fell under a work train on the main line.

Robert T. Lawrie, a prominent and well-known farmer of Oxford County, dropped dead in front of Baxter's feed store, Drumbo.

It was announced in the British House that the bread subsidy, now £75,000,000, will be reduced by £45,000,000 by the rise in the wholesale price of flour. The four-pound loaf is expected to rise from nine pence half penny to a shilling.

The population of the city of Berlin, with suburbs, is now 3,801,235, according to advices received in Washington. Males decreased 54,000 and females increased 124,800 since the last census in 1916.

Gendarmes fired on a disorderly crowd in the village of Alomarte, near Grenaday, Spain, causing several casualties to wounded among the demonstrators. The trouble was due to protests over taxes.

Discussing the Saar Valley Commission in the House of Commons Tuesday night, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs, stated that R. Waugh, of Winnipeg, representative of the British Empire on the commission, has been appointed to the chairmanship of the commission.

John Starr, foster son of John Cayley, of Holdbrook, with whom he lived until last fall, was killed in Detroit in an automobile accident.

Fire, which started in Oran, Algeria, from a match carelessly dropped in a warehouse, was brought under control after it had destroyed many thousand barrels of alcohol and other property causing a loss estimated at 20,000,000 francs.

It is reported that it will be possible to raise crops this year on all the French land which had been under oats and barley previous to the German invasion. Oats and barley of good quality have been delivered from Germany and other seed has been purchased in England and Holland.

The reference to test the jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce as a court of Canada, will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday, March 15th, on the appeal of Price Brothers & Company against an order of the board dealing with prices and distribution of newsprint paper will be heard at the same time.

Members of the Canadian Club of New York are making preliminary arrangements to organize effectively for the purpose of the raising of $1,000,000 or as much more as may be needed, with which to build and equip a Canadian hospital in that city.

James Grant, a colored native of St. Catharines, who won the military medal in France by conspicuous bravery, was committed for trial by Magistrate Campbell on a charge of shooting his brother, Arthur, with intent to kill. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel.

Canadian coins are being taken from circulation and shipped back to Canada from Minneapolis at the rate of $1,500,000 per day, following a decision of the banks to charge 20 per cent. discount on all Canadian silver, owing to the adverse exchange rate.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA YIELDS TO PHOSPHONOL

TREATMENT.

The remarkable efficacy of this advanced scientific method of treatment is demonstrated in the case of a patient who secured a box of Phosphonol less than a month ago. This case was of a man 54 years old, who had been afflicted with locomotor ataxia for more than four years. He came shuffling into a drug store on his cane which announced his entrance as he painfully labored to a chair. This man told the old sad story of a fortune wasted in "doctoring" and "cures," trying to regain health. After only three days' treatment, this same man came back a different man. He was able to walk unaided for the first time in more than a year. His eyes spoke the gratitude his tongue could not express. For the past week this man has been working in his store. He was able to scrub the floor unaided. He does not need his cane any more. His step is walking is almost brisk. At the rate of his remarkable improvement this man should be entirely well within a short time. His name and address will be given to any one interested on application. This is only one of many dreaded ailments which has yielded to Phosphonol.

Sold at all good drug stores or by mail from The Scobell Drug Co., Montreal, Can. Prices $3.00 a box, or 2 for $5.00. Don't waste your money in cheap remedies. Get one worth while.

APPROACH TO THRONE.

Invoking of This Old Right in Britain.

The "right of approach to the throne" which dates back to the days of William and Mary, is seldom exercised in England at present, although it was invoked recently when a delegation of thirty called at Buckingham Palace with all the ceremony that marked similar events in the ancient days. The party consisted of Free Church leaders who presented to the monarch an address of congratulation and rejoicing on the coming of peace.

These delegates represented the general body and the dissenting deputies, twenty ministers and ten laymen. After assembling at the memorial hall they donned their robes of office, their university hoods and college caps and drove to the palace. Cordially matched the King's reception of the well wishers.

Before freedom of religious thought and action was generally conceded in England the "right of approach" was used often by those who claimed their rights were being trampled upon, and in many cases their contentions were well grounded. History tells us also that the dissenters on various occasions failed to receive the affable treatment accorded to them by King George.

Non-Conformist bodies, according to the "right," have the privilege of approaching the sovereign and laying before him the facts regarding any curtailment of civil or religious liberty, which may threaten them because of their faith. A general body was formed for the purpose of carrying this right into operation. It was Montreal, Can., representatives of three great Non-Conformist churches—Congregational, Baptist and Presbyterian.

"Dissenting deputies" were appointed in 1732. They were laymen and were chosen originally to consider an application to Parliament for the repeal of the corporation and the test acts. The deputies became a permanent body later, with the object of looking after and safeguarding the civil concerns of the dissenters.

At present their duty is to see that the civil and religious rights of the Non-Conformists are not infringed, in conjunction with the general body that possess the right of personal approach to the King.

Notwithstanding that liberty of conscience has now won general recognition in England, as in most countries of the world, the old right bestowed upon the fathers of Non-Conformity is still exercised upon important occasions. Previous to the offering of peace felicitations recently the last time the right was invoked was when King George ascended the throne.

Those who are most extravagant in giving advice naturally have no use for it themselves.

Love at first sight is pure optimism. Pessimism demands another look.

Thursday Offers a Wonderful Special in

Spring Hats, $5.75

Look Inside—You'll Find the Regular Price Marks—$8.95 to $12.50

Every one from regular stock, price reduced. Liseres and tagals mostly, in black, navy, Sahara and purple, nearly all faced with crepe. The trimmings are flowers and Oriental bandings. Especially assembled for Thursday and while the special group lasts, the price will be $5.75.

Also a Sale of Hat Shapes---99c

Liseres, tagals and milans in black, purple, scarlet and sand. About 75 of them in smart rolling brim, tricorne, poke and mushroom effects, besides a number of natty Mary Pickford sailors. Actual value to $3.95. Thursday price, special, ea. 99c.

—Right House, Street Floor.

House Dresses $1 Each

If you are going to be one of the 200 lucky women who will share in this extra special value tomorrow, plan to be here promptly at 9 o'clock, for these fine house dresses will go like wildfire at our Thursday price, which is AWAY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST. The materials are fine ginghams and prints in stripes, checks and plain colors. Blue, pink, grey and helio. Sizes 36 to 42. A few of them are "seconds"—not more than two dozen of them; the balance are all first class in every particular.

THE DEMAND FOR THESE HOUSE DRESSES AT $1 WILL BE SO GREAT THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO FILL MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS.

—Right House, Second Floor.

Here's a Great Thursday Hosiery Sale For Men

500 Pairs From Our Regular 75c and $1.00 Stocks to go at 59c

There are so many different kinds that it would be difficult to describe them all. The lot includes—

CASHMERE SILK AND WOOL	WOOL WORSTEDS	SILK FIBRE SILK AND LISLE	ALL FIRST QUALITY

—In black, grey, white, brown and navy. Prices of socks are going up, and this offers men a fine opportunity to "stave off" the higher prices by buying their supplies now for some time to come.

Sale starts 9 o'clock tomorrow—get your pick first.

—Right House, Street Floor.

Oilcloths 69c Sq. Yd.

WHEN merchandise is taken from regular stocks at higher prices, then you know it's a bargain. That is the case with these oilcloths—every yard is priced regularly at from 85c to 95c, and the special reduced price will be available for one day only, to-morrow. These are not short ends or odd patterns—there are plenty of fine designs, including floral, block, tile and parquetry, and plenty as regards quantity for any purpose. Widths are 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ yds. Special Thursday only, sq. yd. 69c.

—Right House, Third Floor.

Phone R. 3-700. Store Hours, 9 to 5; Saturday, 9 to 6. Est. 1843.

Thomas C. Watkins, Limited

The Right House

Hamilton's Favorite Shopping Place

THREE YEARS FOR FORGERY.

St. Catharines, March 9.—The police have enquiries from many points as to Leola Greenwood and Stanley West, the pair arrested here with bogus cheques in their possession. According to the police they operated at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Black Rock, Bridgeburg, St. Thomas, London, Tillsonburg and other places, and must have cleaned up a considerable sum, the police think, though, they had little money on them when arrested. West has been given a three years' sentence at Niagara Falls.

If a fellow has any doubt about his utter insignificance it will be dissipated when he attends his own wedding.

Once upon a time the gallant used to serenade his lady's hand. The modern girl will tell you it's entirely out of place.

Dickey's Dogs—The Rescuing Angels Get Blamed

Copyright, 1920, by the Metropolitan Newspaper Service, New York.

Dickey's Dogs—I Heard Daddy Say—

CONVENTION OF ONTARIO DRY FORCES

Ontario Branch Hears Appeals to Extend the Fight.

FOR A DRY WORLD

Fine Mass Meeting at Massey Hall in the Evening.

Toronto, March 10.—"I would rather Germany had won the war than to have these people ruining as and damning our young men with their liquor," declared Captain (Rev.) Sidney Lambert in urging those in attendance at the mass meeting held in connection with the annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in Massey Hall last night, to carry on with the war against all those engaged in the liquor business until the last vestige of that business had been stamped out.

Captain Lambert expressed the belief that the prohibition forces would have to fight again. The liquor business seemed about as hard to beat as Germany, he commented. Referring to the Provincial campaign, he asserted: "We had a great victory. The reason we have to get down to fight again is because we have that slogan, "World-wide Prohibition." We can't be contented with a little victory. Our opposition, you remember, said, "Wait until the soldiers get home, and that was about the only decided plank in their platform. Well, we waited, and now what do you see?"

Continuing, the speaker pointed to need for building up the nation with physically and mentally fit boys and girls to replace the 60,000 splendid men who gave their lives in the war. To do this an Al environment was needed, he said, and this prohibition tended to provide. He appealed to the young men to "line up" with the older fighters in the cause of prohibition in the battle to stop the importation of liquor and remove the traffic entirely.

President Charles E. Steele, of Port Colborne, in delivering his annual address, referred with gratification to what had been accomplished, but drew attention to the fact that much was still to be done. He said: "While the Ontario Temperance Act is the best law of its kind on the statute books of this country, if not in the whole world, improvements can be made. We believe in this connection we can and should trust the Provincial Government. They may not act as quickly as some think they should. They may not always see eye to eye with us, and be ready to conform to our suggestions, but we must remember that the Government is responsible to the whole people of Ontario, and we must exercise charity and patience." He urged that more assistance be given the Government in the enforcement of the O. T. A.

Miss M. L. Hannah, of Fort William, filled the vacancy in the programme caused by Premier Drury's absence by repeating her address on "Reaching Our Foreign-Born Citizens," which she delivered at the afternoon session. She stated that the foreigners did not come to this country drunkards. "We made them drunkards after they came," she asserted, "and making drunkards of our future citizens is mighty poor business."

The speaker said that condition among the foreign of Fort William had improved immensely since the coming of prohibition, and that now there were practically no drunken wedding and christening festivals.

Rev. Ben H. Spence, in appealing for financial assistance, stated that the greatest contribution Ontario could make to the cause of world prohibition was by making this Province a great object lesson in the benefits of real prohibition. The policy for the coming year was to be an aggressive one, he said, and the effectiveness with which the executive could carry out the campaign outlined would depend upon the "sinews of war" provided.

Rev. S. J. Farmer, Ottawa, urged that there be no cleavage now after the splendid progress which had been made. "We are at a critical period," he said. The rich men who filled their coffers with liquid dynamite were to be pilfered for their folly, he asserted.

Lieut.-Col. John Pringle, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, brought the message: "We're with you in anything you can do to make Canada bone-dry." In his recent trip to the Pacific coast and back, Col. Pringle said he didn't see a drunken man on the trains until he reached Montreal.

Greetings and messages of support were conveyed to the convention by Major Southall, for the Salvation Army; Mrs. Jones of Ottawa, for the Kings Daughters and Sons; Rev. A. W. Thomas, for the Congregational Church; Mrs. Torrington, for the Dominion Council of Women; Mrs. E. A. Stevens, for the Onatrio W. C. T. U.; Rev. E. J. Adams, for the Ontario Religious Education Council; A. H. Live, Hamilton, for the Independent Order of Good Templars, and Rev. E. H. Bean, for the Evangelical Association. These messages were replied to by Hughson Johnson, of Windsor.

Rev. E. J. Adams, in declaring the Methodist Church solidly behind the moves toward world-wide prohibition, warned that the prohibition forces were not going to be allowed to keep the positions already won without a struggle. He made reference to the Liberty League, asserting that this organization was posing as the custodians of the people's liberty, and remarked that in his opinion the fight had reached its most critical stage.

At the morning session Miles Vokes and D. V. Sinclair, two of the scheduled speakers, were unable to be present. Miss E. M. Wills strongly urged the need for temperance education, pointing out that this means would bring the evil alcohol home to people in convincing manner. Miss M. L. Hannah, of Fort William, discussing work among the foreign-born citizens, reported a marked improvement since the enactment of prohibition legislation, declaring that without it it would not have been possible to accomplish what has been done towards Canadianizing the foreign citizens of Fort William.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 delegates are registered, although the attendance at yesterday's meetings was considerably under that number.

FINAL VOTE ON PEACE PACT SOON

Expected in the U.S. Senate This Week.

Reservation On Article 10 Alone Remains.

Washington, March 9.—With the adoption, after amendment by the Senate, to-day of Reservation No. 14 relating to the equality of voting in the League, the way was cleared for the battle over the last remaining reservation to the peace treaty, that which relates to Article 10.

It is the general belief of leaders on both sides that the discussion of the Article 10 reservation, which begins to-morrow, will consume not more than three days, so that the final vote on the treaty may be taken on Friday, or Saturday at the latest.

With this end in view, all Senators were urged to be in their seats on Friday morning.

Every effort to reach a compromise on the Article Ten reservation in advance of the opening of the fight has met with failure. The reservation adopted to-day on the voting power in the league differs in some particulars from the reservation on the same subject which was adopted last November. It now reads as follows:

"Until such time, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress previously has given its consent, by an election, decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, have cast more than one vote. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league, if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire, united with it politically, has voted."

This reservation was adopted by the vote of 57 to 20, seventeen Democrats voting for it.

SINN FEIN GETS STATE PAPERS

Data On Government's Future Irish Plan

Seized in Raid On Viceroy's Mail.

London, March 9—Viceroy French's mail, captured by Sinn Feiners last week, included some of the most important State papers, the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Graphic cables. The correspondence, he adds, gives minute data regarding the Government's future plan of action in Ireland. The correspondent continues:

"The Sinn Fein leaders now claim to have arms for 200,000 men and can put 200,000 in the field. Drilling with rifles and hand grenades and revolvers is constant throughout the country, and the rebels now possess machine guns.

"Gun-running is not uncommon, but the Sinn Fein organization is so water-tight that only in a few cases does information leak out. The leaders claim to have enough ammunition to last three months.

"Personally, I am convinced that the Sinn Fein has the advantage of highly-skilled chemists for explosives, in which they are specializing.

"If a rising should come, Europe will have the spectacle of thousands of Irish boys of 16 and 17 years of age fighting. The women also are feverishly busy preparing. I have concluded that there are Sinn Feiners among the members of the Government forces, including detectives, which accounts for the constant leakage of Government secrets to the Sinn Fein organization and the uncanny knowledge of the Government's plan."

Old Folks Need Mild Bowel Tonic

And Should Avoid the Use of Harsh Pills and Drastic Purgatives

Old people, no matter how sound and healthy, need a mild catharic pills, purgative water, salts and all such temporary relief measures. They are conditions to-day, and bind you up worse than ever to-morrow.

It is better to get the bowels right, the habit of performing their needful function at a certain time each day and this can be done by strengthening the muscles of the stomach and bowels by the tonic action of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, a mild laxative that acts as close to nature's way as possible.

Thousands of people, old and young, prevent and cure habitual constipation by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, a mild yet active medicine that is noted for its promptness in curing headaches, belching gas, sourness in the stomach, fullness after meals, liver soreness and muddy complexion. You'll have the best of health, feel good, eat well, digest and sleep well if you regulate the system by Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Sister box at all dealers.

MUST DEVISE BETTER MEANS TRANSPORTATION

To Bring Coal to Canada, Expert Tells Mining Institute.

OIL RESOURCES

Of Dominion Told Of—Great Field in the Northwest.

Toronto, March 10.—"The transportation of coal into Canada is such a large factor in its cost to the consumer that our facilities for handling and the future adjustments of freight rates will largely govern the distribution of this commodity and its cost," said Mr. McInnes, speaking before the Canadian Mining Institute at the King Edward yesterday.

"We in Canada are entirely dependent on the United States for anthracite. Our consumption of hard coal last year reached 12,000,000 tons. We are dependent for bituminous to the extent of 17,275,000 tons, or over one-half of our requirements. At the present rate of importation of anthracite and bituminous combined, totaling 22,000,000 tons year, or 60,000 tons daily, it is to be expected that from time to time we shall have to deal with abnormal conditions, and for these and the increase in population and consequent increased coal consumption, we should be prepared. The total coal consumption in Canada last year was 35,000,000 tons, or about four and a half tons per capita. When our population reaches 10,000,000—a number we may expect by 1925—our consumption will have increased by 9,000,000, making a total of 44,000,000 tons yearly. Unless our home production can be increased materially in the meantime we will be forced to import about 27,000,000 tons yearly by 1925, or 75,000 tons daily. Of our total coal imports 42 per cent. is water-borne, 16 per cent. carried by rail, and 42 per cent. by ferries.

"Our greater difficulty in importing coal by rail is at Niagara, or what is known as the Niagara gateway. The Canadian roads at this point are unable to accept freights at the rate and in the quantities that American roads are. For the greater part of the year our roads require about 100 cars a day. Owing to the comparatively short haul from the Pennsylvania mines to the cities and town of southwestern Ontario, or the territory bounded by a line drawn from Niagara to Toronto, and west to the shores of Lake Huron, these points have depended on rail coal rather than on the development of water facilities on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Toronto, Hamilton and other points in this area should eventually take more coal by water, for which adequate unloading and storage facilities will have to be provided. Last year Central Ontario imported 10,000,000 tons of coal of which the railways consumed 6,000,000 tons.

The speaker said that the Maritime Provinces had no serious difficulty in providing themselves with coal. They have quite lower freight rates in summer, and the consumer will be quick to take advantage, and will provide storage room where the coal is used and where the cost of rehandling will be small. Edmonton coal users to buy early.

The necessity of Canada developing all her available oil and gas resources of commercial worth was emphasized by Dr. M. Y. Williams, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who said that in 1919 the Dominion produced only 2.06 per cent. of the world's supply of oil. The value of production for the year was $744,000, and oil to the value of $29,351,196 had been imported from the United States in 1919. With her growing use of petroleum and petroleum products and the increase in the number of automobiles Canada should produce all the oil possible.

The speaker gave a geological review of the oil fields of Ontario. He said the first famous gushers were at Oil Springs, where wells have been producing for fifty years. The Trenton formation field was another successful producer, oil being obtained in paying quantities in this field at Milton and Manitoulin Island. The speaker was not optimistic regarding the oil possibilities of Kent, Elgin and Lambton Counties, which had been pretty thoroughly explored, he said. The field north of Glencoe had produced a record yield of oil in the past three years, but the quantity was decreasing. Fields in the eastern part of the province produced a certain amount of gas, but the speaker did not believe the eastern field rich enough to justify exploration and development expense. He said that he had made a geological survey of the basin at James and Hudson Bays, but stated that the field showed no positive evidence of containing oil. On the other hand, a large area in that region had not been surveyed, and companies have already laid their plans for invading it.

Mr. Williams believed that the extracting of oil from Ontario shales was not a good commercial proposition, the quantity yield had proven low.

Dr. D. B. Dowling said that the oil field of Canada had been broken in many parts by continental disturbances. By the use of lantern slide maps he explained the localities of bearing and prospective fields in the United States and Canada. He said that east of the Rockies were two large depressed oil areas which would require deep drilling. North of the Great Slave Lake these depressed areas are passed. The speaker hesitated to recommend drilling in the Devonian sands. Several wells drilled in this formation in Michigan had been unproductive. In the Peace River country in northern Alberta this year drillers were striking holes through the Devonian rocks to lower strata. In the Slave Lake region there was an immense area in which limestone could be reached without the necessity of drilling through large beds of soft formation. It is assumed that the centre of the great west basin is in the Fort Simpson area, he said. Dr. Dowling explained that the finding of fine quality oil in the Calgary district was indicated the fact that it had seeped through various layers of decreasing coarseness until at length it had been reduced to a much more refined state. A change of temperature had also played a part in the refining process.

Natural gas had been found at Viking, north of Edmonton, and in the Peace River country all wells were practically 1,100 feet deep, but water from several strata of water bearing rocks had held up operations. He stated that salty water had spoiled nearly every well in the district.

At yesterday morning's session Mr. F. W. Gray, of Montreal, said that Canada's coal problem was primarily associated with the country's independence and defence, and urged its fullest possible development. Mr. E. Stanfield, of Ottawa, gave an address on "The Principles and Practice of Fuel Briquetting."

A UNIONIST SHOWDOWN

Call for First Caucus To-morrow.

Lobby Works for Programme, Then Leader.

Ottawa, March 9 The call has gone forth for the first Unionist caucus of the session at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. There Hon. Messrs. Reid and Calder will give their report as to the condition of Sir Robert Borden, who expects to return the journey to pursued and other matters. Racetrack gambling legislation may be tackled over.

The demand from some members that a new Leader shall be chosen forthwith is being met by a quiet but effective policy to the effect that it is better to decide on a programme first. The wise ones know that if all can be united on a programme, it will come easier for the kickers to put up with a Leader whom, at present some of them might not care for.

The advice of Sir Thomas White, however, to drop the war union for a peace union of Conservatives and such Liberals as think with them on the fiscal issue is causing much anxiety among low tariff Unionists. Some are inclined to look for a showdown from the Government at once on this point, but there is little doubt that they will be induced to tarry a while longer.

Every prominent Minister will make a powerful effort at spell-binding, because all know that every subsequent speech counts towards swinging wavering minds in the selection of a Leader

WILL RETURN KENTUCKY FLAG

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—Great Britain is to return the Kentucky battle flag, which was captured at the battle of the Thames, in Michigan, in the War of 1812, when the Kentuckians surrendered to a British force. A descendant of the commander of the United States force at the battle has been commissioned to go to England to bring back the flag.

Industry is in itself, and when property chosen, delightful and profitable to the worker; and when your golf has been a pleasure you have not earned money merely, but money, health, delight and moral profit all in one.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Telephone Situation

The Man Who Knows

"The real underlying cause of unrest and discontent, which is in turn the cause of present social and business conditions, is ignorance of the other fellow's problems, lack of appreciation of his difficulties."
—N. C. Kingsbury.

We have found that the more our subscribers and the public know about our business, the more smoothly it runs—the better the service.

In other words, when people understand something of how complex and infinitely detailed a modern telephone system is—especially in a big city—the more readily they co-operate with us in our efforts for good service.

We have found that the most satisfactory subscriber to deal with, is the man who has been through a telephone exchange and has seen it in operation. His criticism is always considerate, always fair and helpful, just because he knows what an intricate, comprehensive and yet delicate thing a modern telephone system is.

That is why we invite subscribers to visit our exchanges, and why, from time to time, we endeavor to tell in the newspapers just what the telephone situation is.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Dwarf Indian Tribe In Venezuela Wilds

Explorer Tells of Strange People Who Live in Region of Eternal Fog and Get Drunk Once a Month.

Explorations into hitherto unknown forests in Venezuela by Theodore De Booy, of the American Geographical Society, and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, have brought to the knowledge of ethnologists a race of dwarf Indians that live in an eternal fog, far more impenetrable than that of London, and whose members get drunk regularly once a month. Mr. De Booy has also located a treasure cave that will be of equal interest to the archaeologist and to the seeker of gold, deep in a wilderness that not even the Indians will penetrate.

In full sight of the mountain at the base of which the cave is located the explorer was forced to turn back because his Indian guides and carriers refused to continue their journey. One of their reasons was a lack of food, but the principal objection apparently was a superstitious fear of the spirits of warriors buried in the cave after a great battle told about in their traditions. The mountain is near the border of Venezuela and Colombia.

CAVE HOLDS TREASURES.

"It is quite probable, almost certain, in fact," said Mr. De Booy, in a recent issue of the museum Journal, "that this burial cave contains archaeological treasures of the highest value. Our archaeological research go proved without a doubt that the entire region had at one time been inhabited by the Arhuacos, a tribe of which a small remnant still lives in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. The Motilones, which includes the Macoas, were evidently comparative newcomers to the region and had either driven out the Arhuacos or had killed them off, probably only a short while before the conquest. Researches by other archaeologists have proven that a similar occurrence took place in the Goajira Peninsula directly to the northward, and that the Goajiras superseded the Arhuacos in this latter region.

"The burial cave, therefore, probably contains Arhuacan specimens, and as the Arhuacans were excellent workers in gold and had quantities of gold ornaments it will be seen that the chances of this cave containing gold ornaments as well as burial objects of other kinds are very good. Two days before coming within sight of the peak in which the cave was to be found, the Indians had shown me certain regions where evidence could still be seen of former clearings. These clearings were of considerable age and were only distinguished from the surrounding woods by the fact that the trees were not quite as large and the undergrowth of lesser density."

Mr. De Booy landed at Maracaibo and spent two days on horseback crossing the plain to Encontrados, one of the last outposts of civilization in Venezuela. He had to pass part of this time over a narrow and gloomy trail through a wilderness abounding with tigers, jaguars, wildcats, monkeys and deer. Beyond this forest is a great plain and back of that the mountains with their heads lost in the fog. "While the altitude of these mountains is not sufficiently high to make them snow covered," says the explorer, "the fog and mists at times would almost make one think that the summits were covered with snow."

In the days of the Conquistadores La Villa, a little town along the route to La Horqueta, was the starting point for raiding expeditions into the Indian territory to the south of the Rio Negro. The town is filled with ruined foundations of houses and a quaint old church still stands. It is said to be the oldest in that part of the country.

"Nine hours' travel through the jungle from La Horqueta De Booy came to the settlement of Machiques, outside of which he found members of the Tucucus Indians, who came down to the mountains to work cane, usually in exchange for hoop iron, cutlasses, beads, iron cooking pots and axes. "The Tucucus are a very shy race," the explorer observes, "and only came when they were in need of ironmongery."

The researches of his expedition proved that the Tucucus, the Irapenos, the Pariris, the Macoas, the Rio Negro and the Rio Yasa Indians all belong to the great Motilone family. The various sub-tribes derive their names from the rivers to the south of Machiques, the headwaters of which they frequent. For many centuries the Motilones have proved to be a mystery and the information we have of them, in ancient and contemporary literature, is very scant and for the greater part untrustworthy.

"They are to-day regarded with great dread by the Venezuelans, who are unwilling to penetrate into their mountain retreats, a fact which is perhaps not to be wondered at when the considerable savage reputation that was given to the Indians by the early settlers. Perhaps the clearest proof of this fear can be found in the mention of the Motilones by A. Ernst, who states:

"'The Motilones are an almost unknown tribe, which, since the time of the Conquest, have remained in a completely savage state, living on the humid mountain slopes of the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia. (There are no means to make them give up the life of savage thieves to which they are accustomed. No one has, up to the present time, seen the plantations of the Motilones, or known with certainty if they have any fixed abode. Lopez on his map of Venezuela, Madrid, 1787, adds to their names the notice "the worst Indians that exist," which even in our days is the current opinion of the inhabitants of the neighboring regions."

Tucucu runners were sent out to request for De Booy the privilege of visiting the Macoas. Most of the Tucucus thought he was crazy and predicted that he would never return, but finally the permission was obtained. Carrying only a camera, an aneroid barometer and a compass, and finding even that very much of a load, De Booy spent two days climbing up and down an almost invisible mountain trail, with eight Tucucus carrying his baggage. At the end of the first day of travel he ran into the fog country. "Practically every day the mists roll down the mountains at about midday," he says, "and one spends the balance of the day in enveloping fog which makes one forget that the equator is but ten degrees distant." Weather was so cold that at night the explorer was forced to use two blankets. Describing the settlement of the Macoas, he says:

"No two hut's are found in close proximity. In fact, these Indians appear to take pleasure in living as far removed from each other as possible, which may be due to the eternal flights they wage among themselves. Each hut is on a separate hilltop, so that walk the entire village is within hailing distance, it often takes a much as half an hour to go from one hut to another, by first descending the slope and then ascending the other. Their clearings and plantations, on which they grow yucca, sweet potatoes, corn, bananas, plantains and yams, are also far removed from their huts. Frequently it takes a man the half of a day almost to walk to his farm. Why this is so when the hill slopes directly under the roof of the Indian's abode are just as well adapted to agricultural purposes, I cannot state, and inquiries failed to give a logical explanation."

OFFERED ALL THE BOOTY

In a long etay with this tribe during which he studied their manners, customs and language, De Booy's chief difficulty was in avoiding the invitation of the chief to join in an expedition against the Rio Negro Indians. The Macoa chief offered to give him all the booty taken in the shape of bows and arrows. The Macoas really are a race of dwarfs, the average height of the men being five feet; one inch, and that of the women four feet eight inches. The first thing they did for De Booy, who is more than six feet tall, was to build him a hut about four times as large as their own.

De Booy found the Indians so curious and so persistent that he had to ask the chief to build a stockade to "keep out the children." In this he did his photographic work. The natives had never before seen a white man of light complexion, and De Booy was a constant source of wonder to them. In spite of their warlike tendencies he was never in danger except at the second "Chica feast," concerning which he says:

"Perhaps one of the most interesting customs of the Macoas is the Chica feast. They indulge in this feast almost every month when the moon is full, and it was my good fortune to attend one of these feasts and we had fortune to attend one afterwards. The first preparation of the feast is the blowing of conch shells. This is done with great perseverance and monotony for the entire afternoon. That same night the wife of the giver of the feast grinds the maize from which the chica is prepared.

"The following morning the crushed maize is tied up in small bundles, enveloped in leaves and cooked for about an hour. The maize pellets are then laid in the sun to dry, after the wrapping has been removed, and they develop a covering of fungi through which the chica is prepared. The previous to the feasts these pellets are placed in a hollow log, with crushed yuca bananas and sweet potatoes. Water is poured on this mixture and fermentation commences immediately.

DRINK FOUR HOURS.

"The following day, amid frantic blowing of conch shells, the feast commences. At first the merry making is mild. Some monotonous singing takes place, but the participants pay more attention to the imbibing of the liquor than to the dancing and the singing. After drinking for about four hours, the Indians generally become quarrelsome and want to fight among themselves. It is a point of etiquette among the Macoas to finish the entire brew of chica, and by dawn one would see the few members of the tribe that were still able to walk making a weary attempt to empty the wooden troughs.

"The second chica feast which I witnessed proved to be a trifle more thrilling than the first. Two of the Indians had harbored a grudge against their wives and declared at the outset that they were anxious to kill them. The Macoas had not yet imbibed enough chica to make them unreasonable, I interfered and argued with the men, telling them that there were but few women in the tribe, and that there would be a serious shortage if they killed the two. My argument finally prevailed.

"Shortly after this, two youths began a fight with their bows, used as a quarterstaff, and succeeded in giving each other several gashes. Some of the Indians, by now very much excited, brought in the subject of a fight at the previous feast when two brothers attempted to kill their brother the chief. Some time before the fight I had been doctoring the chief, a feeble old man, for dyspepsia, and had succeeded in improving his condition. The Macoas now claimed that it was due to this improvement that the chief had become belligerent and had started to fight with his own brothers, as previous to my coming he had always been content to allow his brothers to have their way. I had little difficulty in persuading them that I really had no part in the quarrel."—New York Sun.

ILLEGAL OPERATION

Cause of Death of Mr. Brydges Girl.

Windsor, March 9.—That Miss Anna Sinclair, of Mount Brydges, came to her death as the result of an illegal operation performed upon her, was the verdict rendered by the jury, who sat presided over by Dr. J. S. Labelle at the City Hall here to-night.

Several witnesses were called, including Robert E. Henderson, of Pierre avenue, cousin of Miss Sinclair, which place she resided since coming to Widsor last December, and Dr. Carl Fuller, the physician who attended the girl after her admission to the Hotel Dieu one week ago.

Mr. Henderson said that Miss Sinclair left his home about time on March 2nd, saying she would spend the night with friends in Sandwich. He never saw or heard of her again until informed of her death in the hospital.

Dr. Fuller told the jury that while Miss Sinclair was under the operating table and still partly under the influence of the anaesthetic, he asked her the name of the physician who had operated upon her. The girl was told it was Dr. Perry, of East Fort street, Detroit. Witness later learned that there is no physician in Detroit by that name.

Coroner Labelle expressed the opinion that the operation might have been performed either by a layman or by some physician who used a false name.

STRANGE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Ingersoll, March 9.—Francesco Toledo, an Italian, 38 years of age, sustained injuries on Monday afternoon at Beachville which resulted in his death about midnight. According to the information gleaned here he was standing on a bench at his boarding-house when he slipped and fell against a window, his arm was forced through the glass, with the result that a number of arteries were severed. He was rushed to the hospital here, but he died a few hours later.

The Water in which we do Your Washing

No detail in the washing of clothes is so important as the water used.

Laundresses once imagined they were exceptionally sanitary when they changed the water in tubs and boilers four or five times during a washday. And considering their limited facilities, they really did do very well.

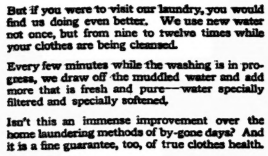
But if you were to visit our laundry, you would find us doing even better. We use new water not once, but from nine to twelve times while your clothes are being cleansed.

Every few minutes while the washing is in progress, we draw off the muddled water and add more that is fresh and pure—water specially filtered and specially softened.

Isn't this an immense improvement over the home laundering methods of by-gone days? And it is a fine guarantee, too, of true clothes health.

Why seek high and low for a laundress? Why struggle and strain over the family washing when we can give you this ideal laundry service? Why not telephone us and turn your washday worries over to our driver when he calls.

PARISIAN LAUNDRY
12-14 Walnut St. S. Phone Regent 235
CITY LAUNDRY
101 Main St. West Phone Regent 1442-1443
SUNLIGHT LAUNDRY
Locke and Melbourne Sts. Phone Regent 2600



ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Declare Peace Throughout Eastern Europe is Absolutely Essential

Must Allow German Credit Loan---Extravagance Must End

London, March 9.—The Supreme Council has issued a memorandum on the world's economic conditions. Its conclusions are as follows:

Firstly—It is of paramount importance that peace conditions should be fully and completely restored at the earliest possible moment throughout the world. To achieve this object it is desirable (first) that peace and social economic relations should be re-established at the earliest moment possible throughout Eastern Europe; (second) that armies everywhere should be reduced to a peace footing, that armaments should be limited to the lowest possible figure compatible with national security, and that the League of Nations should be invited to consider as soon as possible proposals to this end; (third) that states which have been created or enlarged as a result of the war should immediately re-establish fullest friendly co-operation and arrange unrestricted interchange of commodities, in order that the essential unity of European economic life may not be impaired by the erection of artificial economic barriers.

Secondly—Not only the Government of each country, but all those engaged in the task of production in every land, should give immediate attention to the execution of all measures which will contribute to the resumption of peaceful unity, to the encouragement of a better output on the part of the workers in every country, to the importing of machinery and means of transportation and the removal of such disturbing factors as profiteering.

SUPRESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Thirdly—Each Government should immediately consider means for urging upon its nationals in every rank of life the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure, so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist.

Fourthly—It is essential that early steps be taken to secure the definition of credit and currency—(first) by the reduction of recurrent Government expenditure within the limits of the revenue; (second) by the imposition of such additional taxation as is necessary to secure this result; (third) by the funding of shorter obligations by means of loans, subscribed out of the people's savings; (fourth) by the immediate limitation and gradual curtailment of note circulation.

Fifthly—Provisions for raw materials being essential to the restoration of industry, means should be found whereby the countries which are, in the present conditions of international exchange, unable to purchase in the world market, and so are unable to restart their economic life, can obtain commercial credits. It will be possible to achieve this when the countries have made the reforms indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

Sixthly—The powers represented at the conference recognize the necessity for continued co-operation between the Allies and for moving obstacles to the easy interchange of essential commodities. They will continue to consult together regarding the provision and distribution of necessary raw materials and foodstuffs, with a view to the early restoration of normal conditions.

LOANS BY GERMANY

Seventhly—The powers represented at the conference have given careful attention to the special case of the devastated regions, and more particularly of Northern France. The restoration of these areas is of primary importance for the establishment of the economic equilibrum of Europe, and the resumption of normal trade conditions. It is evident that the large sums required for this purpose cannot be provided out of the current revenue, nor can the work of reparation be prepared until the reparation due from Germany under the treaty of peace has been received. The council recognizes that the capital sums required for this restoration may properly be raised by market loans in reparation payments provided for by the treaty, that the revenues which they desired to see placed on new borrowing do not apply to loans and credits raised for the purpose of meeting this abnormal capital.

Eighthly — The powers represented at the conference have taken into consideration article 236 and cognate articles of the Treaty of Versailles and passages in the letter addressed June 18, 1919, by the Supreme Council to the peace delegates of Germany that Germany shall make proposals for fixing the total of the payment to be made by her by way of reparation and that facilities may be given to her to obtain necessary foodstuffs and raw materials in advance of the payments being made by way of reparation.

The powers are agreed that it is desirable in the interests alike of Germany and her creditors that the total to be paid by her for reparation should be fixed at an early date. They observe that under the protocol of the treaty a period of four months from the signature of the treaty was provided during which Germany should have the right to make proposals of the kind referred to and they are agreed that in the circumstances as they exist to-day, such period should be extended.

Concerning Germany, the memorandum says:

"It is most desirable in the interests of the Allied countries no less than of Germany, that at the earliest possible date the total of repayments to be made by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, should be fixed, and that in accordance with the terms of the treaty and the reply of the powers to the German delegates, dated June 16, 1919, she should be enabled to obtain essential foodstuffs and raw materials and if necessary, in the opinion of the Reparations Commission, should be allowed to raise abroad a loan to meet her immediate needs of such account and with such priority as the Reparations Commission may deem essential.

"In the case of Austria the powers recognize that even more active assistance mayp be required to be given."

SHORT CUTS USELESS.

The memorandum makes the following general observations:

"The process of recovery of Europe must necessarily be a slow one, which cannot be expedited by short cuts of any description. It can be most seriously hampered by the dislocation of production, by strikes, walkouts and interruptions of work of all kinds.

"The civilization of Europe has indeed been shaken and set back, but it is far from being irretrievably ruined, by the tremendous struggle through which it has passed. The restoration of her vitality now depends on the whole-hearted co-operation of all her children, who have it in their own power to delay or accelerate the process of reconstruction.

"It is the hope of every Government that improved conditions of livelihood and employment may be assured to workers. Taking the allied countries as a whole, the recovery of industry has been remarkable. Nearly 18 months have passed since hostilities terminated, and the reaction which necessarily followed the tense strain of war is gradually passing. The citizens of every country are once again resuming their normal occupations of home life and in their renewed labors the conferences sees a clear sign of renewed prosperity."

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The memorandum reviews conditions in Europe at length. It estimates the increased cost of living in the United States at 120 per cent.; Great Britain, 170, and France, Italy and Belgium at 300 per cent.

It estimates the men under arms in Russia at 1,500,000; Poland, Roumania, and the former Austro-Hungarian empire at 1,000,000; wheat sown in Roumania on December 1, 530,000 hectares, against an average before the war of 1,900,000 hectares.

It compared the coal production in millions of metric tons in 1913 and 1919 as follows: Great Britain 292, against 234; France, including Lorraine, 44, against 22; Germany, excluding the Saar region and Lorraine, 173, against 109 the United States 517, against 495.

It considers the general extravagances as phenomenal, following all great catastrophies. It estimated the world's total war debt at £40,000,000,000, and points out that gold prices have risen, as well as paper, instancing the increase in prices in the United States while the gold standard remains effective. It concludes that as the purchasing power of gold is the ultimate measure of prices, this cannot be responsible for much of the increase in the prices of commodities, and attributes profiteering and the increase in prices to the scarcity of goods.

GERMAN PRINCE STILL IN QUOD

Tries to Deny Attack On French Officers.

German Song is Barred in Berlin.

Berlin, March 9.—"Deutschland uber alles" has sustained a disastrous defeat, though by numerical superiority the Germans won a victory over four members of the French mission in the "battle of the Adlon," as the riot in the big hotel's dining-room Saturday night is popularly referred to by the press here.

Minister of Defence Noske forbade the playing of this air in the Adlon or in any other public dining-rooms in Berlin. It was the refusal of the Frenchmen to stand up when the air was played that led to the fracas in the Adlon.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, the kaiser's cousin, is still under arrest. The warrant for the arrest of his chief aide in the row, Captain von Platen, has not yet been served, because the captain cannot be found. Prince Joachim has made a statement to the press that he had no part in the "battle," but this did not deter the Vorwaerts from printing a violent attack on "reactionary insolence" under the heading "Drunken Prince Thrashes Respectable People." An official investigation into the fracas is under way.

The French officers involved in the affair indignantly deny that there was any intention on their part to show discourtesy, declaring that "Deutschland uber alles" is not officially the national air of Germany, and that therefore they saw no reason for standing up when it was played.

(Note.—Hitherto the official German national air has always been "Heil dir im seigerkranz," the tune of which is the same as that of God save the King.")

The democratic and socialist newspapers vigorously denounce the attack on the Frenchmen, and seize upon it to strike at the rising of the national ist sentiment in Germany. In Nationalist circles the incident is regretted as coming at a moment when Field Marshal von Hindenburg's candidacy for the national presidency is announced.

ISN'T THIS ROMANTIC?

Two toes loved by four corns for five years and sentenced to die by five applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor. If you want to cure corns, "Putnam's" is the only thing—try this painless remedy, 25c at all dealers.

The only eternal part for men to act is man, and the only immutable greatness is truth.—Lamartine.

MR. LAPOINTE ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT

Declares That the Present Government Does Not Represent People.

WANT AN ELECTION

Says Mr. Mowat Could Not Again Be Elected in Parkdale.

Ottawa, March 10.—At an early hour this morning the debate in the Commons on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was still in progress.

It was the intention to take a vote on Hon. W. L. M. King's amendment calling for the passing of a Franchise Act and a general election before adjournment.

Government Whips were confident at midnight that the Administration would be sustained by a majority of 50 to 35. There were few absentees from the Government ranks as the members came in in large numbers during the afternoon and evening, at the request of the Whips, who naturally are desirous that the Government shall have as large a majority as possible.

Progress on the debate was greatly delayed by the lengthy and bitter attack during the afternoon of Hon. Chas. Murphy on Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. The latter took one hour of the night session in reply. This forced the other speakers, of whom there were six or seven, to talk briefly, and delayed the taking of the vote.

DEMAND GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Ernest Lapointe, the brilliant member for Quebec East, said that he would not participate in the vendetta between Hon. Chas. Murphy and Hon. N. W. Rowell, except to say that he had read some of the statements made by the President of the Council in 1917, and he was convinced they would cling to him like the shirt of Nessus. "He must wish some of his 1917 speeches were unmade," said Mr. Lapointe. The speaker came out strongly for a general election, and the restoration of responsible government. He denied that the present Parliament represented the majority of the Canadian people, and declared that the Government was afraid to meet the electors or they would have put up candidates in the several by-elections.

Instead of facing the music, the Union Government was doing the ostrich act, but not with very conspicuous success. "How many of the honorable gentlemen opposite would be returned to Parliament if there were an election to-day?" he asked, and he extended a personal invitation to the acting Premier to go down to the constituency of Kamouraska and tell all about the virtues of the Government. "The truth is," said Mr. Lapointe, "that this Government has no friends." He paid some attention to statements made by Hon. Mr. Mowat, member for Parkdale, who had been saying that the real Liberals were supporting the present Government. He characterized Mr. Mowat as a borrowed Liberal, and read a letter written by the President of the Parkdale Conservatives to prove that he could not be elected again to represent that constituency so that the Parliament Buildings will be deprived of one of their finest adornments." (Laughter).

ROWELL "AN OLD FOX."

Mr. Lapointe quoted several articles to prove that Hon. James Calder and other Liberal Ministers in Union Government had only entered the coalition for the period of the war. He read another dripping setting forth the views of the President of the Privy Council, in which, however, Mr. Rowell did not commit himself. "He is an old fox," commented Mr. Lapointe, "but I will not say anything now about the fox who lost his tail in Ireland."

The member for Quebec East read from a circular sent to the trenches to clinch his argument, that the Government was a coalition for the war period only. In this circular it was stated that the only issue in the election of 1917 was selective conscription, and that the Government was neither Grit nor Tory. Every soldier was told that there was one issue only, and that was selective conscription. The mandate they were asked to give, proceeded Mr. Lapointe, was for that purpose, and for that purpose alone, and they were told that the life of the Government would expire when that purpose was achieved.

SERVED LIKE ISCARIOTS.

Mr. Lapointe declared that no man who had not renounced his Liberalism could remain in the Union Government, and when members said that the real Liberals of the country were supporting the Government they were serving Liberalism like Judas Iscariot, 2,000 years ago served the Master, by kissing him for the purpose of betraying him.

All true Liberals regretted the illness of Sir Robert Borden, and Hon. Mackenzie King was the first man to express the sympathy of the House with the Prime Minister. "But we are not going to allow members of the Government to shield themselves behind the illness of the Premier. They shielded behind the soldiers, and they have no right to exploit the illness of the Premier. The problems now confronting the Canadian people should not be allowed to travel around the world with Sir Robert Borden on Admiral Jellicoe's ship, nor rest with him in Florida."

SUSPECTS FRANCHISE ACT.

Continuing, Mr. Lapointe said that his fiscal policy was the same as that enunciated at the Liberal convention last August, and the same as enunciated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the latter's last speech. He hoped the new Franchise Act would be a good one, but he had doubts, because where "the spring is muddy, the stream is a bit muddy too."

Mr. Lapointe urged that none of the features of the War Times Election Act be embodied in the new measure. British subjects by birth and naturalization should have a right to be represented in Parliament. It was a monstrous doctrine of collective responsibility which made men hate and revenge themselves not only on evil-doers and the guilty, but on all those of the same name, race or color," said the speaker. It was easier to lift a man up than to hold him down, Mr. Lapointe said. There should be a fair Franchise Act, followed by an honest election. "Only one reason there was Government talk of redistribution was that it would give the cities larger representation.

"Anyone who brings the most comfort to the lazy man is the one telling us that Rome wasn't built in a day."

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TIMES

TO APPROVE CALL FOR A PLEBISCITE

Prohibition Convention is Expected to Take This Action.

MANY CONFERENCES

Held All Tuesday in Toronto, to Fix Programme.

Toronto, March 10.— The question as to what their attitude should be with regard to future endeavors to secure legislation to stop the importation of liquor into Ontario and its manufacture within the Province, held the interest of the delegates in attendance at the first day's session of the convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in Massey Hall yesterday, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Differences of opinion as to the best course to adopt were the occasion of several conferences and a certain amount of perturbation lest a cleavage in the temperance forces occur. However, as a result of the principal conference—with the representatives of the Ontario Referendum Committee, held in Willard Hall during the afternoon—it is expected that the Alliance at to-day's session will be asked to approve the request already made to the Provincial Government by the Referendum Committee for a plebiscite at the earliest possible date to decide whether or not the importation and manufacture of liquor shall be stopped.

It was stated last night by members of a special committee appointed by the convention to deal with the matter that the exact recommendations to be presented to to-day's meeting had not been decided upon. The members of the committee met in conference following the evening meeting and expected to continue their deliberations previous to the opening of the convention meeting this morning.

The information was received on good authority, however, that the Referendum Committee's action in asking the Provincial Government to request the Ottawa authorities to take a vote on the importation question under the legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion House, would be approved. It is also possible that the recommendations will include also requests for certain amendments by the Provincial Legislature of the existing laws.

The committee named by the convention to draft a statement of the Alliance's wishes with regard to desired legislation is composed of Charles E. Steele, Port Colborne; E. H. Cleaver, Burlington; E. G. Powell, Lindsay; Mrs. Ray R. Thornley, London; Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Toronto; Rev. Ben H. Spence, Toronto; R. Stuart, Hamilton; A. A. B. Cunningham, Peterboro; Rev. J. R. Hall, Sarnia; G. E. Johnston, Brockville; Rev. E. W. Pescott, London; Samuel Groves, Ottawa; F. N. McConnell, Toronto; Mrs. A. G. Jones, Ottawa; Rev. S. J. Farmer, Ottawa; Fraser Raney, Toronto; R. D. Warren, Toronto; R. J. McLaughlin, Toronto; H. Johnston, Windsor; Charles Austin, Chatham, and Rev. J. K. Curtis, representing the St. Lawrence counties.

The executive of the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance held a conference on Monday in an effort to decide on what course of action would be best. Their deliberations lasted into the early hours of yesterday without a decision being reached, and it was felt best to seek a conference with the Referendum Committee.

The latter meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Willard Hall, Gerrard street east, and lasted for several hours. Dr. Farmer, chairman of the Referendum Committee, told the gathering that his organization was going ahead with the efforts to stop liquor coming into the Province, and had already waited upon the Provincial Government and asked them to submit Ottawa with a view of having a plebiscite taken at the earliest possible date.

Rev. Ben H. Spence, the Alliance secretary, and some of the Alliance representatives took the stand that certain amendments to the Ontario laws was necessary before a vote was taken. They favored efforts to secure these first. The legal opinion of the

SHE HAD SUFFERED FOR TWENTY YEARS

Mrs. Doyle Eats Anything She Wants Now—Has Perfect Digestion and Nerves Are Calm.

"I certainly have cause for being grateful to Tanlac, since it has overcome a case of stomach trouble that has bothered me for twenty years," said Mrs. Annie Doyle, who lives at 240 Paradise Row, St. John, N. B.

"For the past twenty years I have hardly known what it was to eat a good meal without being troubled afterwards by indigestion. "I would bloat up with gas until my heart palpitated something awful. What I ate soured on my stomach and caused me to have a heavy, distressing feeling all the time; I got awful dizzy sometimes and often I had fearful headaches. I was so nervous that the least noise out of the ordinary startled me; my blood was in bad condition and I had a constant pain in my side. I was so weak that I could not do my housework and I got so little pleasure in life that I had lost all interest in everything.

"After I read in the paper how a minister had received great benefit by taking Tanlac I made up my mind to try it myself. I began to feel better after the first few doses and I continued to improve until now all my twenty years' troubles have disappeared. I can eat anything I want and digest it without the least bit of trouble, gas has quit forming and I am no longer troubled with palpitation or with dizzy spells. The pain in my side is gone and the headaches are a thing of the past; my blood is in fine condition and I can sleep better than I did, my nerves are steady as can be, in fact I am never troubled in any way and I have gone back to doing all my housework. I have every confidence in Tanlac, for it has put me in better health than I have enjoyed in years."

Tanlac is sold in Hamilton by Parke & Parke, and an established agency in every town. —Advertisement.

Ewart, K.C., to the effect that the Province had authority to stop importation was cited also.

On the other hand Dr. Grant maintained that the questions of importation and manufacture were entirely Dominion matters. He pointed out that the Referendum Committee had not asked the Legislature to make any amendments to the provincial laws, but simply to exercise the privilege provided by the new Dominion legislation to request a plebiscite.

The meeting ended practically unanimous in favor of asking the Alliance convention to approve the Referendum Committee's action.

The Sheep and the Goat.

O, sheep, whose days are so demurely spent,
I wonder if it's past your comprehension
That you and I between us represent
The starting of a process and its ending?
On you the wool, on me the cloth and hose—
Thus swings the cycle from its start to close.

But, not direct, old thing—O not direct!
'Twixt shearing you and my "spring suiting" choices
There intervenes a host of the elect
Who jazz around in Daimlers and Rolls-Royces;
Well-nourished coves, with apoplectic necks,
Who drink champagne and sign colossal checks.

A-down the path from you to me they stand
(Who tries to dodge them only counts a cropper),
And each with outstretched and expectant hand
Collects the tribute that he thinks is proper.
Your wool would stand on edge if you could see
The final price at which it's charged to me.

Therefore I call you "Comrade" from my heart,
Although we two adorn a different genus;
If you and I are plainly in the cart,
At least we share the vehicle between us.
We have one point in common, Brother Beast—
We both exist in order to be fleeced.
—Manchester Guardian.

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You will thus be helping to keep the service equal to the urgent needs of the community in the present emergency.

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A JEWEL IN THE ROUGH

"What the devil do you mean, sir?" he said, angrily, advancing close to Stephen, who had his eyes fixed on Katrine's face, all warm tints and smiling, as a child's roused from a happy dream.

He ignored the man and addressed her.

"You are not going to dance any more to-night," he said, with sombre emphasis.

The young man's face went from red to purple. He put his hand to his hip with an oath, and had half drawn his pistol, when Katrine sprung forward and seized his wrist.

"Now, don't be silly. I'm tired anyway, Dick. I'll dance with you tomorrow night. This is Mr. Stephen Wood. Mr. Wood—Mr. Peters. Now let's go and have some drinks. I'm not going to have any fighting over me."

She put herself, smiling, between the two men, who stood glaring at each other in silence. She was annoyed at the dance being broken off, but she saw in Stephen's interference the great tribute paid to her own attraction, and therefore forgave him. At the same time she had no wish to have her vanity further gratified by bloodshed. There was a certain hardness, but no cruelty, in her nature. She turned from the men and strolled very slowly in the direction of the bar, and they followed her as if her moving feet were shod with magnets and theirs with steel. Talbot went, too, and in a few minutes the four were standing at the counter with glasses in their hands.

Peter kept close beside Katrine, and he and Stephen did not exchange a word. Katrine kept up the chatter between herself and the two other men.

"May I see you home?" Peters said, abruptly to her, interrupting the general talk.

"No," returned Katrine, lightly; "to-morrow night, not to-night. I have my escort," and she smiled at Stephen and Talbot.

"I will say good-night, then," and Peters, after a slight bow to Talbot, without taking no notice of Stephen, who, since the girl's surrender of the dance, had looked very self-contented and happy, and was now standing, glass in hand, his eyes fixed upon her face.

"I think I really will go home now," she said. "We've had a jolly time. I only wish you'd joined us. Are you always so very good?" she said innocently to Stephen.

He flushed angrily and said nothing.

A few seconds later they were on the way to Good Luck Row. One of the neatest-looking cabins in it had a light behind its yellow blind, and here Katrine stopped and thanked her their escort. They would both have liked to see the interior, but she did not suggest their coming in. She wished them good-night very sweetly, and before they had realized it had disappeared inside.

They walked on down the row slowly, side by side. The next thing to do was to find a lodging for the night, and they both felt about ready to appreciate a bed and some hours rest.

"There's Bill Winters," said Stephen, after a moment's silence. "He said I always put me up when we came down-town; let's go and try him."

"Do you know where his cabin is?"

"I think so. Turn down here; now it is the next street, where those little black cabins are."

They walked on quickly, following Stephen's directions, and made for a block of cabins that had been pitched over and shone black and glossy in the brilliant moonlight. When they got up to them the men were puzzled, each was so like its neighbor, and Stephen declared he had forgotten the number, though Bill had given it to him.

"Well, try any one," said Talbot, impatiently, as Stephen stopped beside one. They were standing on the sidewalk, now a slippery arch of ice, between two rows of the low black cabins. There was no light in any of them; it was two o'clock; the moon alone shone up and down the street. Talbot felt his mustache freezing to his face, and his left eye being rapidly closed by the lashes freezing together, and that's enough to make a man impatient. Stephen did not move, and Talbot went up himself to the nearest cabin and knocked at the door. They waited a long time, but at last a hand fumbled with the catch inside, and the door was opened a little way. Through the crack came out a stream of warm air, the fumes of tobacco and wood smoke; within was darkness.

"Is this Bill Winters?" Talbot asked, and the door opened wider.

"I guess it is," said a voice in reply. "Why, it's Mr. Talbot and Mr. Wood—come in, sirs."

Talbot and Wood stepped over the threshold into the thick darkness, and the door closed behind them. There was a shuffling sound for an instant he struck a match and lighted up a little tin lamp on the wall. The light revealed a good-sized cabin with a large stove in the centre, round which, with their feet toward it, four of five men rolled up in skins or blankets were lying asleep.

"You want a bed for the night, I expect," Winters went on; "we've all turned in already, but I guess there's room for two more."

Wood and Talbot both expressed their sense of contrition at disturbing him but Winters would not listen.

"Oh, stow all that," he said, as he set about dragging forward two trestles and covering them with blankets. "You two fellers are so damned polite you don't seem suited to this town—you don't seem natural here, that's a fact.

He was stepping over and about the prostrate forms, and sometimes on them, but none of them roused themselves sufficiently to do more than utter a sleepy ejaculation and turn into a fresh position. Wood and Talbot stood waiting close against the door. It was half an hour before Bill had prepared their beds just as he wanted them, extinguished the lamp again, and retreated to his own corner. Then darkness and stillness reigned again over the smoky interior.

The low trestles on which the men lay were hard and unyielding, and a doubled-up blanket makes a poor mattress; the air of the cabin was thick and heavy, and the stove, which was close to Talbot's head, having been stuffed to its utmost capacity with damp wood that it might burn through the night, let out his spirals of acrid smoke from all its cracks. Stephen did not close his eyes long after they had lain down, and there was utter silence in the place except for heavy breathings. He lay with open eyes, staring into the thick darkness, a thousand painful, wearying thoughts stinging his brain. Talbot, tired and worn out with bodily fatigue, but with that mental calm that comes from an absolute singleness of aim and hope and purpose, fell into a deep and tranquil sleep the moment his head touched the pillow. He lived now but to work; the night had come when he could not work, therefore he slept that he might work again on the morrow.

When the faint gray light of morning came creeping into the low and narrow room, which was not very early, as the nights now were far longer than the days, Talbot was the first of the sleepers to awake. He refilled the stove, which had burned down in the long night hours, and then let himself out.

When he returned, Bill and the other men were all stirring, and Stephen sitting up on his trestle, rubbing his red and weary-looking eyes.

"Well, pardner, what are you going to do to-day?" he asked a few minutes later, when they had the cabin to themselves for a moment.

"Going to do?" replied Talbot, in astonishment, and looking up from turning the coffee into the coffee-pot, according to Bill's orders. "Why, if we collect together all the stores we want, and go back to the diggings this afternoon, we shall have about enough to do."

"Oh, I meant about the girl."

"What girl?" queried Talbot, now standing still and staring Stephen in the face.

"The girl you danced with last night—the saloonkeeper's daughter, Katrine Poniatovsky—do you want any more identification?" returned Stephen, sarcastically, opening his heavy lids a little wider.

"Well, what about her?" returned Talbot, looking at him expectantly.

"Oh, well, I don't know. I thought perhaps we wouldn't go back to-day, that's all," answered Stephen, rather sheepishly.

To his sympathetic, impulsive nature, open to every new impression, easily distracted like the butterfly which may be caught by the tint of any chance flower in its path, the incident of last night was much. To Talbot, self-concentrated, determined, and absorbed, it was nothing. He looked at his friend now with something like contempt.

"She's so handsome, and dances so well," Stephen went on, hurriedly, feeling foolish and uncomfortable before the other's gaze.

"I did not come here to dance with girls," remarked Talbot, shortly, going over to the stove, and, the entry of the other men at that moment stopped the conversation.

They had breakfast together at the rough wooden table in the centre of the room. The coffee was the redeeming feature of the meal—from that bright brown stream of boiling liquid the men seemed to gain new life; they watched it lovingly, expectantly, eagerly, as Bill poured it out into their thick cups.

The moment the meal was over, Talbot crushed his hat on to his eyes, but before he left the cabin he glanced at Stephen, who was standing irresolutely by the stove.

"I shall get all I want," he said, 'and be back here by two at the latest. If you're here then, we can start up together; if not I shall go ahead"; and he went out.

Stephen lingered by the stove, then he and Bill drifted into a discussion over some of the latest discoveries of gold in Colorado, and they both fell to wondering how much more had been found since their last news, seven months old; and they had a pipe together, and then Bill thought he'd drop down to the Pistol Shot, and Stephen crushed on his fur cap as determinedly had Talbot had done, and went out — to Katrine's number in Good Luck Row.

CHAPTER II.

Talbot made his start back to the cabin later than he intended; he had knocked at Winter's cabin before before leaving the town, but all the occupants were out, and there had been no response.

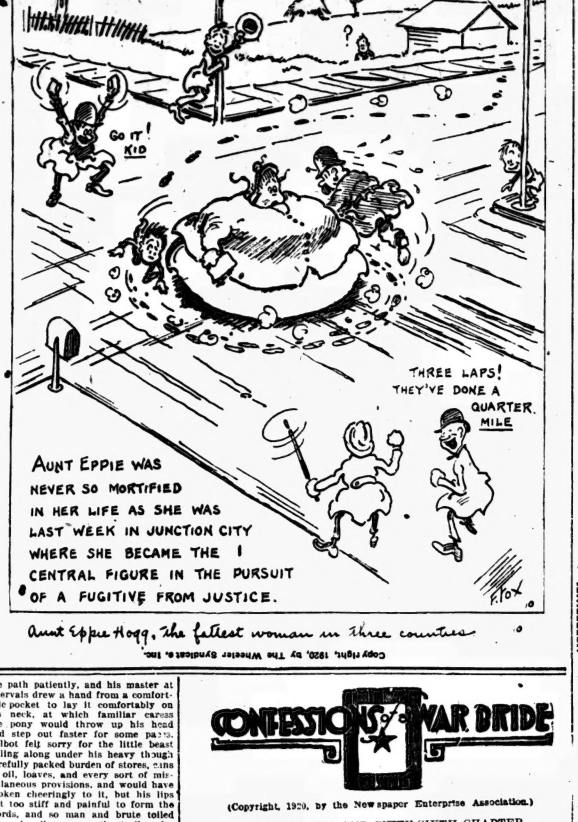
It was afternoon, and already the uncompromising cold of evening had entered into the air—the sky was gray everywhere, and dark, almost black, in front of him; it seemed to hang low, frowning, and ominous over the desolate snowy white hills stretched before him; there was no snow falling yet—only the threat of it written in the black and dreary sky that faced him. His cheeks and chin felt stiff and frozen already, as if a thin mask of ice was drawn over them, and his eyes were sore and tired from the continuous glare of the snow. The little pony beside him plodded along the path patiently, and his master at intervals drew a hand from a comfortable pocket to lay it comfortably on his neck, at which familiar touch the pony would throw up his head and step out faster for some paces. Talbot felt sorry for the little beast toiling along under his heavy though carefully packed burden of stores, tins of oil, loaves, and every sort of miscellaneous provisions, and would have spoken cheeringly to it, but his lips felt too stiff and painful to form the words, and so man and brute toiled along in silence over the trail under the angry sky. As he walked, Talbot's thoughts went back involuntarily to the picture of Stephen sitting smoking by the stove in the snug interior of Bill Winters' cabin; he felt instinctively, as sure as if he had seen it, that he would so sit through the afternoon, and by evening he would be finding his way down to the nearest saloon, and pass the hours there with Katrine; and he compared him vaguely with himself, tired with tramping through the town from store to store, half frozen while he stood to pack the pony, and now laboring up along to his cabin in the gulch.

He wondered dimly whether it would turn out that he should ever realize a reward for his toil, whether he should live to get out of this icy corner of the world, or whether he should die and rot here, caught in this great snow-trap, in this open grave, where the living were buried. He wondered a little, but his mind was not inclined to abstract thought. He spent very little time in retrospection, reflection and contemplation, very little time in thinking of any sort, and on this account possessed so great a stock of energy for acting. Each human being has only a certain amount of energy supplied him with which to do the work of his life. Thinking, speaking and acting are all portions of his work, and whatever of his energy he consumes in anyone, so much the less has he for the others. Thinking, the formation of ideas, is hard work; and acting, the carrying out of ideas, is hard work. It is false to suppose that the first two are natural, instinctive, involuntary movements of the brain and that only the last requires effort.

Talbot thought very little and spoke very little. His ideas came to him in simple form; they were not elaborated in his mind nor in his speech, they flitted into actions immediately, or died quietly without giving him any trouble or wasting his time. A decision once made he carried out, and never thought about it afterward or frittered away his strength in hours of fretting doubt as to whether it was a good one to have made, or whether some other night have been better. Once made, he kept to it, good or bad, leaving it to take care of itself; if it died or succeeded in his attempt to carry it out. And this conversation of energy in all other natural processes resulted in a splendid strength for action and a limitless endurance in the carrying out of his designs.

(To be continued.)

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
23 THE PRINTING



CONFESSIONS OF A WAR BRIDE

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FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH CHAPTER.

WE TAKE TO THE MOTOR BOAT TO SEEK THE SHORE OF MY VISION.

"I am quite at your service, Mrs. Lorimer," said Dr. Travers politely, but without much enthusiasm as he helped me overside. We rowed noiselessly away from the "lone." Nobody heard us—nobody saw us. When we were at a safe distance from the yacht Travers set the engine to going.

It was absurd, of course, that I, Jane Lorimer, a nice civilized pride, should find myself sitting in a power-boat with a handsome cavalier, at midnight, off the coast of Mexico!

"Oh, la! la!" I was saying to myself just as Travers turned from the engine and asked:

"Where to, Mrs. Lorimer?"

"I—I—don't know," I stammered, "but I think you do. I fancy you know this coast pretty well?"

"Fairly. I've lived in the town two years."

"Where is there a bit of shore like this?" I described the spot I had seen in my haunting vision. Put into words, my description might have fitted a million strips of ocean beach.

But Travers had an imagination. Moreover he was trying to humor my absurd whim. And have it over with, perhaps.

"There's something like that—north of the town. Quite a little run from here, Mrs. Lorimer."

"Can we make it—there and back—before the yacht sails at dawn?"

"Easily—if we have the gas." Travers turned a flashlight on the gas gauge. "But what do you want to go to that deserted spot for at this time of the night? It isn't humanly possible for me not to ask that question, you know," he concluded as he headed the boat for the shore.

I told him about the haunting vision and of how Daddy Lorimer had scoffed at me for harboring it.

"Well, I don't like the stunt myself, Mrs. Lorimer. But I will obey your orders—as long as the gas lasts." He gave a second glance at the gauge.

"You can rely on the reserve," I asserted. "I'd like to see a Lorimer craft without its proper equipment. Especially a boat under Captain Twombley's command."

"The skipper is a tyrant—rather," drawled Travers. "That's why I suggested he might sail before the dawn, if he took a notion to. But of course he wouldn't sail without you on board. Mrs. Lorimer.

"Goodness gracious!" was my comment. "They will not investigate! They will think that you and I are asleep!"

"We should worry," came back the comforting suggestion. "They'll miss this boat—and they will wait until the culprit comes back with it."

"So we're safe! And this stunt is not risky! And isn't it a wonderful night—with the sea so smooth—"

"And the stars so bright—"

"I never saw them so bright," I echoed. "It's all turning out right. Maybe we will not make this trip for nothing."

Travers did not reply. He didn't seem to feel as optimistic as I did.

We had been racing toward the shore at a great speed. The Lorimer boats are the finest that money can buy. We could no longer distinguish the yacht in the distance. We didn't come upon any spot which corresponded at all to my vision.

We two seemed alone together in the world—a vast and silent world. And Travers seemed to have lost all interest in conversation. I hoped he wasn't getting a little exasperated with the proceeding.

We moved slowly parallel to the curves of the land. It would be hard for us to distinguish human being on the sands—if there happened to be any in that unfortunate state.

Thinking so, an idea came to me.

"We must fix a signal light," I cried. "These lanterns will do—a red and a white set above a blue one at the prow. Any imaginative persons ought to get it correctly."

We made the blue light by tying my sash about a white lantern.

(To be continued).

ODD AND INTERESTING.

The Burmese have a curious idea regarding coins. They prefer those with a female head on them, believing that coins with male heads on them are not lucky.

The number four is in great disfavor in Japan, because its name, "shi," is the term for death. There are no fours or forty-fours in the telephone directories of that country.

EsKing Manuel, Portugal, has kept a diary ever since he was able to write. It now amounts to twenty-five volumes, each being bound in Morocco leather with a silver lock and key.

A little more than a century ago, in 1800, laws were passed by the British Parliament which imposed very heavy penalties on any who conspired to raise wages. Under this act six Dorsetshire laborers, who had made an agreement to stand by one another in all their working difficulties and troubles, were transported to Van Dieman's Land.

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day.—Abraham Lincoln.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and is certainly curing the worst cases. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Brown—I just asked Wilkins to take a flyer on the market with me, and he said he would only Tuesday is his lucky day. Jones—How blandly silly to be so superstitious. Friday is the unlucky day.—Boston Transcript.

Where trouble is concerned many a man who seems to be a crank is really a self-starter.

Get Rid of Your Fat

Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING often at the rate of over a pound a day and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and personally select the treatment for each individual case, thus enabling me to choose remedies that will produce not only a loss of weight harmlessly, but which will also relieve you of all the troublesome symptoms of overstoutness such as shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, kidney trouble and various other afflictions which often accompany overstoutness.

My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

If you are overstout do not postpone but sit down right now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN
Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Desk C-28.

Dr. R. Newman, 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Kindly send me your FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and "particulars—C-28.
Name .....
Address or R. F. D. .....
Town..... State.....

MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

The nearest approach, literally, to a "mountain of gold" is Mount Morgan, in Australia. And they are mining to-day there as they did for thirty years. The net proceeds have been about $35,000,000. This so-called "mountain of gold" has yielded, on an average, half an ounce or less of gold to the ton.

This has led many persons to ask seriously, "What would happen if a mountain of pure gold were found?" For ages men have dreamed and writers have written yarns about "mountains of gold," but just what would happen if one were found is still a question with as many sides as a quartz nugget of the precious yellow stuff.

That it would lessen the value of the gold standard goes without saying, and yet some other rare metal or substance would probably be found readily enough to take its place in coinage if this should happen. Concerning this interesting question, mining experts have talked most interestingly. Those of us, they say, who are familiar with gold mining, and more especially the big bonanzas of the world, need not strain our imaginations to conceive of an ore body or even a mass of gold big enough to upset international monetary standards. Many a prospector pilfered his bacon at a camp fire and stimulated by a reconcentrated cup of coffee must have seen visions of a golden mountain or a streak of pure gold that ran across creation as if it would never stop. Every now and then we hear of fabulous mineral discoveries, like that of Bitter Creek, in June, 1910, and when the irresponsible scribbe of the "Daily Scream" has exhausted his vocabulary he usually ends by talking about a "mountain of gold."

MISTOOK THE WORD.

When the stampede to the Australian diggings was at its height in 1852, the ignorant emigrants, having heard that gold was found in quartz and not knowing that pervasive mineral, supposed it was "quartz," and hence expected to gather the gold in pints and pails. This fact is vouched for by F. J. Dunn, the Australian geologist, who as a boy went to the diggings at that time.

And why not? We may laugh at the simpleton from the farm, and we may sneer (and we do) at the perfervid scribbler of the untechnical paper, but it is doubtful whether even that peripatetic philosopher known as the man in the street could give adequate reasons for the improbability of such a golden discovery.

BIGGEST MASS OF COPPER.

For instance, what is the biggest mass of native copper ever found? Of course, it was in the Lake Superior region. It was in 1857, at the Minnesota (not Minnesota) mine, in the Ontonagon district. At a shallow depth there was discovered a mass of copper 46 feet long, with a maximum thickness of eight and a half feet. The mean width was twelve and a half feet and the mean thickness four feet. The total weight actually recovered was 420 tons.

No such masses of gold as this, of course, have ever come to light. Yet gold in great quantities has been won in brief periods. California River beds yielded $81,294,700 in 1851 alone, and the shallow diggings of Victoria gave $63,000,000 in 1853. In the Klondyke more recently one miner cleaned up $46,000 in eight hours and took out $750,000 from a claim about 80 by 20 feet.

THE LARGEST NUGGET

Much of this gold was in coarse pellets and nodules, and yet the largest nugget ever found was picked up near Dunolly, Victoria, Australia, in 1869, and weighed 190 pounds. Another weighed 184 pounds and including some quartz brought in nearly $42,000. There have been others nearly as big, yet this is very far from massive such as the huge copper nugget above described, and farther still from a "quarry" or "mountain" of gold. The nearest approach to this, as yet imaginary possibility seems to be Mount Morgan, in Queensland, Australia, a hill about 500 feet high, the crest of which was a "gossan" containing several ounces of gold per ton.

This has been excavated in successful benches, so that it approximates to the "quarries" of gold mentioned by certain writers. But the workings are now far below at the foot of the hill. However, they have yielded a quantity of gold to great as to render Mount Morgan unique in the history of mining. Since its discovery in 1886, according to the latest figures available, this ore deposit has yielded in excess of 3,680,000 ounces of gold, worth $73,000,000, besides 33,000 tons of copper. The company owning the mine has distributed more than $37,500,000.

Get the Best.

No artisan tackles his job without proper tools. The average housewife is afraid to spend money on the same good tools, preferring to spend her health and temper. A comparatively small sum will buy patent bucket and mop, a polish mop, carpet sweeper, vacuum cleaner and light portable steps. Kneeling on damp floors, lifting heavy wash tubs and straining to reach high shelves mean huge doctor's bills and much suffering.

Aluminum pans and earthenware casseroles make less work and easier and better cooking. Dainty china is often more interesting to look at and easier to clean than silver.

Make your kitchen attractive. You will enjoy washing pretty cookery—plain, dull pots are not inspiring.

You can make better use of crumbs of comfort than by throwing them to the birds.

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

Opens the Pores and Penetrates

A Remedy for Chest Colds, Head Colds, Spasmodic Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Earache and kindred ailments. Apply freely to the skin just over the affected parts and rub it in.

HIS STYLE OF TESTIFYING CAUSED SCENE AT HEARING

Witness Placed His Turnover at "Ten Thousand Dollars---But That's a Lie"

Sold American Goods Until the Exchange Situation Became Bad

The examination of H. C. Beckett, prominent local wholesaler, was resumed and concluded at the afternoon session of the Board of Commerce yesterday. The session proved an interesting one, Mr. Beckett's testimony shedding a few sidelights on retail organization matters, as well as advancing some of his own decisive opinions. One witness of the afternoon was sharply rebuked for the attempt at facetiousness in his evidence which assumed, at times, a flippant tone.

When court opened at 2.30 Mr. Beckett was again on the stand. The question of Asiatic was still at issue and correspondence in connection with the matter was read.

"Did you not formerly deny that you had ever interfered with any individual in obtaining his supplies?" asked Mr. Roebuck.

"We don't interfere with any individual who is a legitimate wholesale grocer," replied Mr. Beckett.

Mr. Roebuck spoke of the forming of the Retail Merchants' Association in Hamilton and desired to know for what purpose it was formed.

"The manufacturers were granting concessions decidedly unfair to the whole trade. The meeting was a result of the desire on the part of the retailers to relieve the situation. In this way the retailers sought to deal with the matter to the manufacturers direct."

"Did you call the meeting?"

"No. Mr. Hobson did."

"Wasn't there already an organization of retail merchants in the city?"

"There was."

"What was the purpose of the old Retail Merchants' Association in this city?"

"Oh, that was only to look after picnics; that was no good."

"Did you address the new association upon price arrangements?"

"I didn't."

"Did you address the meeting?"

"Yes."

"How did it come that price-fixing entered into it?"

Mr. Beckett said that the merchants had had a preliminary meeting and the matter of price-fixing had been referred to. Another meeting was arranged. The reporters, Mr. Beckett blamed for stating that the merchants were going to hold a meeting to fix prices. He blamed the press for reporting wrongly the whole thing. The next meeting arranged to have everything down in black and white, so that there would be no misrepresentation.

"You were misreported?" queried Mr. Roebuck.

"Yes, we have always been misreported," declared Mr. Beckett. "They never got the right stuff. We have been the butt of the country for twenty-five years."

Mr. Beckett proceeded to outline how the association was proceeded with.

"The old one was never any good. Never did anything," he said.

"Why were you spending your perfectly good time in an organization of retailers?"

"Simplest reason in the world, sir, the reply. "I was helping them because manufacturers were crowding out retailers all over, giving concessions to some and none to others. That is why I was doing all in my power to help them."

Questioned as to effects felt outside conditions as they are, Mr. Beckett stated that the mail order business was largely to blame for destroying towns and villages. Sons are leaving the farm for the city, the decrease in the rural population being very alarming.

"The mail order business, instead of being an advancement to the country, is a curse. It is really wrecking towns and villages throughout the country, and, through the war tax, postage we are all paying to keep it in. I saw something (week) years ago, and warned the Government."

Mr. Beckett outlined how manufacturers are not playing the game throughout and were ruining trade advantages.

Questioned by Mr. McKay, Mr. Beckett stated that the matter of price fixing, discussed in the early meetings of the association, had only been a remark made by one or two of the members at the time.

Mr. A. A. Adams, commission merchant, of Hamilton, stated that as a rule he carried $40,000 to $50,000 worth of stock. He stated that he did not carry a general line of wholesale stock, only certain lines.

"Will you tell the court the lines that you don't handle?" asked Mr. Roebuck.

"It would be easier if you asked him the lines he does handle," suggested Mr. O'Connor.

"Do you sell sugar?" the witness was asked.

"No, I don't. I can't buy it, and wouldn't want to handle it."

It was decided finally, at the request of Commissioner Murdock to have the witness read off the list of lines he handled, with a view of defining ultimately the status of "wholesale grocer."

Mr. Adams fished a booklet from his pocket and reeled off a number of lines with considerable snap.

"You're going pretty fast," it was suggested to him.

"That's how I sell goods, sir!" was his comeback. He failed to move the gleam in the eye of the court however, though no remark was passed by either Commissioner. He stated that he had 400 customers in the city, and 700 altogether, selling from Toronto to Windsor, by means of a large number of salesmen. He personally solicits by auto. Deliveries are made by radial and steam roads.

"Now, Mr. Adams," said Mr. Roebuck at the conclusion of this recital, "we wish to make it clear to you that it is left to your choice to answer any next question. What was your turnover this year?"

"It was less than $10,000—but that's a lie!" was the extraordinary reply of the witness. Commissioner Murdock not hearing the last of the reply, began incredulously.

"You don't mean to tell me—"

"When I said less than $10,000, it was a lie," said the witness composedly.

The effect of this statement upon the court was to make everyone sit up.

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Roebuck?

"I mean that that is not right, I do not ask to give it," was the answer.

"Why didn't you avail yourself of the opportunity in the first place, instead of evading the question then making a statement that you admitted voluntarily is a lie?" demanded Mr. Roebuck.

"I didn't say it was a lie," said the witness without batting so much as an eye-lash.

The court was completely non-plussed for the moment.

"Witness, what do you mean by this implication?" interposed Mr. O'Connor sternly, "you said yourself that your statement was a lie."

"Did I say that?" said the witness, with surprise, writ large on his features. "I'm sorry, your honor, but that was not my intention."

"I think I understand," interposed Mr. Roebuck. "He did not desire to give the figure and so not forced to in public. Though why he did not say so in the first place is a point beyond me."

Mr. O'Connor, however, did not let the incident pass without a good sound rebuke to the witness. He reproved him for trying to show before the board a spirit of levity and gayety that was all wrong.

"You thought this was a vaudeville show," said Mr. O'Connor. "Well it is not. Remember you are under oath here to give the right testimony, and let the court decide certain things. Please keep that in mind."

"I did not take it as any show whatever," protested the witness.

"Never mind," said Mr. O'Connor, sharply, "you wanted to show us how you sold goods. We want your answers to these questions."

Mr. Roebuck proceeded with his chastened witness, who developed delicacy and discretion as the better part of evidence.

"I understand you have had difficulty in getting goods," he said.

The witness testimony dated back as far as 1912, when he was selling agent for Snider's products. The witness related incidents including that H. C. Beckett, and others, and the Wholesale Grocers' Association at that time had interfered with his work, with the result that he lost the agency. The story was related in full by the witness and correspondence of the time was read. Similar attempts to cut him out of various firms were made, he stated, at different times from then until the present time. One of these attempts concerned complaints laid to the firms that he was cutting prices. By taking journeys to see the heads of the firms he was able to refute these charges, but stated that there were evidence of a very determined attempt to put him in wrong.

At one time, recently, witness stated, he applied to the Canada Starch Company, to be placed on their list. His application was refused. So he was forced to buy his starch from Steinwall, Chicago.

"I am an American line. I have handled American goods since I came into the business," said the witness, in answer to a question from Mr Roebuck.

He had applied to the Canada people when the exchange situation became difficult. Their reply stated that their selling policy confined them solely to wholesale grocers.

"Do you tried to stop selling the American goods when the exchange situation became difficult," interrupted Mr. O'Connor, in the midst of the witness's relation of how he was obstructed by his sale of the Kellogg's Health Salt, he had succeeded in buying.

"Yes."

"Not before?"

"No."

"Then I don't see, Mr. Roebuck, what good this man's testimony is to us or the great public in whose interests we are acting," said Mr. O'Connor pointedly.

"I submit, your honors, that if this man was made to use American goods because a Canadian combine would not allow him to buy Canadian goods, it is most important testimony," cried Mr. Roebuck.

"But don't you see, Mr. Roebuck, the witness himself has admitted he did not take the matter up until the exchange situation became difficult and it was harder for him to buy? I hold it was all in his own selfish interests—not for the furtherance of Canadian trade," reasoned Mr. O'Connor.

Commissioner Murdock agreed to this, but Mr. Roebuck desired to continue the examination, which he did for some time.

The witness following Adams was Joseph Harris, a former employee of Lumsden Bros., who has been a wholesaler for four years himself. His testimony was bright, even, and to the point.

They had a staff of four, he stated and supplied 400 customers in and around the city. They delivered by motor truck. They managed as general a line as possible.

"Do you believe that those lines could be handled by wholesalers or retailers without any price fixing or agreements or arrangements between the manufacturers and buyers?" he was asked.

"Absolutely yes" he replied.

"With any advantage?"

"Decidedly so."

Harris said he called himself a wholesale grocer carrying as full a line as possible to that description. He does not belong to the Association, and never evinced a desire to join.

Several times he had applied to certain firms for goods and had been unable to get them. Once upon applying to Proctor, Gamble & Co., he was told that they supplied only wholesalers, but that if he put his order through a legitimate wholesale firm, pay that firm 1 per cent. and take 10 per cent. himself the order would be filled.

"Did you accept?"

"I did not."

"Why did you decline the offer?"

"On the principle of the thing."

"Did you object to paying the 1 per cent?"

"No. I maintain that I ought to be given the same chance as my competitors in the same line."

The witness was questioned at some considerable length upon his applications to various firms for goods and subsequent refusals. Those who refused him he characterized as "hard boiled." He named the Shredded Wheat Co., under this category, stating that they were as hard boiled as the others, meaning firms mentioned before.

He had communication with Mr. Jolley, of the Corn Flake Co., and had been informed by him that owing to existing conditions his order could not be accepted. Jolley also told him that Bewell and the others had had him up on the carpet for accepting an order from Fearman's, and had warned him of dire consequences in effect if more orders of the kind were taken.

"Did he tell you this?" the witness was asked.

"He did."

"Where?"

"In my office."

Other "hard boiled" firms spoken of by the witness included the Quaker Oats Co. and Carnation Milk Co. Witness stated that at the last Toronto exhibition he had spoken to Robinson, manager for that company, about an order and that Robinson had sidestepped, leading into a discussion of sugar.

"By the way, do you handle sugar?" asked Mr. Roebuck.

"No. Can't buy it."

"Have you tried?"

"I have tried several representatives."

"Did you ever try Dominion Sugar?" asked Mr. O'Connor, after the witness had named Redpath's, St. Lawrence and Atlantic.

"No," was the reply.

Robinson refused the order. No question of financial standing or otherwise entered into it. It was simply refused, stated the witness.

From this a long and somewhat tedious discussion emanated, which took some time before Mr. Roebuck continued. It was a quarter of five when he finished and Mr. McKay, first to cross-examine, desired to get away, so court was adjourned.

BOOK NEWS

The Musson Book Company, Limited, publishers, Toronto, has put upon the book market a real wild and wooly west story by Zane Gray, entitled "The Man of the Forest."

It is one of wild adventure with a graphic picture of life out there. It has a number of thrills with a fine story of the "coming through [illegible]

The Tobacco with a Heart

Macdonald's Tobaccos

Are manufactured in Montreal by Canada's largest Independent Tobacco concern.

MACDONALD'S TOBACCOS are sold, almost exclusively, to the leading Wholesale Grocery and Tobacconist Houses throughout the Dominion, in large quantities at net prices.

MACDONALD'S TOBACCOS are distributed to the Retailers throughout Canada by the Wholesale Trade at a moderate advance over our net prices.

The reason why the goods can be handled on a low margin of profit is the natural and constant demand by Canadian Consumers for MACDONALD'S TOBACCOS all over Canada.

W. C. MACDONALD REG'D.
INCORPORATED
MONTREAL, - - - - P. Q.

BLAME IS LAID ON THE GREEKS

For Recent Massacre of Turk Civilians.

By the Inter-Allied Commission.

London, March 9.—Responsibility for the recent massacre of Turkish civilians in the Vilayet of Aidin is placed upon the Greek army of occupation by an Inter-Allied Investigating Commission, appointed to inquire into the results of Greek occupation of Smyrna and the surrounding districts.

The commission, which consists of Generals Bunoust for France, Hare for Britain, and Dallolio for Italy, and Admiral Bristol for the United States, report their enquiry has proved that the Aidin Vilayet have been satisfactory and their safety has not been threatened, but that the Greeks did nothing to prevent the manifestations or religious hatred round Smyrna.

The report makes the charge that the Greeks, far from appearing as the executors of a mission of civilization, at once allowed their occupation to assume the aspect of conquest and crusade. The Greeks are accused in the report of being responsible for the grave troubles which, during the advance of the Greek troops, stained the Aidin Vilayet have been satisfactory and their safety has not been threatened, but that the Greeks did nothing to prevent the manifestations or religious hatred round Smyrna.

The report makes the charge that the Greeks, far from appearing as the executors of a mission of civilization, at once allowed their occupation to assume the aspect of conquest and crusade. The Greeks are accused in the report of being responsible for the grave troubles which, during the advance of the Greek troops, stained the Aidin Vilayet with blood. The Greeks alone, the report holds, were responsible for the massacre.

It is added that the massacre was not prepared, but that the Greek commandant should have, and could have taken precautions to keep his troops in hand, while as a matter of fact, their weariness and the strain on their nerves, as well as fear, led them to commit, "without provocation, a veritable massacre of defenceless Turkish civilians."

Greek officers who were present, the report charges, "entirely failed in their duty."

It is further averred by the Commissioners that the Greek occupation which in theory was designed to maintain order, has in fact, all the forms of annexation, and that the occupation should be entrusted to Allied troops. Annexation of the area in question to Greece, it is asserted, would be contrary to the principle of nationalities, for the whole region now occupied, with the exception of the towns of Smyrna and Aydin, is populated predominately by Turks.

Turkish national sentiment which has already given evidence of resistance to annexation, the report declares, will yield only to a military expedition "which Greece alone could not successfully carry out."

The Dentist—I'm afraid I shall have to kill the nerve. The Book Agent—Go ahead. I guess I've got plenty left. —Judge.

REAR-ADMIRAL N. GRANT.

Commander of the Carmania when she sank the German armed merchantman, Cap Trafalgar, off the South American coast in 1914, who died March 4th.

TO MARK TIME AS TO TURKEY

Situation Too Tangled to Complete Treaty.

Allies to Await Commission's Report.

London, March 9.—With the Turkish situation so tangled there is no chance of success for the peace conference attempt to proceed to the Turkish treaty at present, and the Allies have decided not meet respect to call the Conference together at least until the Inter-Allied Commission in Turkey has gone back to the mandatory Governments, and the Conference will discuss the Inter-Allied Draft Treaty which was submitted to the Commission. The Commission's report, which is a very comprehensive document, contains the Commission's recommendations, based on the Turkish Government, and at the same time requests information on the best method of procedure should a show of force, or actual force, be necessary.

Notwithstanding widespread reports that the Allies intend to occupy Constantinople, that contingency has been discussed as an alternative. Occupation of it is declared will not come until all other efforts have failed, but occupation is now discussed in the conference even to the extent of working out some of the details.

The report states that the Allies intend to take Constantinople, England for the Near East has caused comment in all quarters, and is alarmed. In view of these reports, which are considered to be authentic, information from the Allied Commission officials are pressing for a statement of what is to be done, as was done recently regarding Russia.

It is pointed out, however, that this is more serious than was the conference

CHAOS IN WAKE OF DENIKINE ARMY

British Officer Tells of Awful Retreat.

Bodies of Men, Women and Children Hanging.

London, March 9.—Chaotic conditions in the wake of General Denikine's army as it retreated in South Russia before the Bolshevik are vividly described by a non-commissioned officer with the British expeditionary force. The British soldier had been as far northas Taganrog, on the Gulf of Taganrog, an arm of the Sea of Azov.

"Never have I seen or participated in such a scramble in my life" the soldier wrote in a letter to the Daily News, telling of the flight. "We were lucky to get away at all; and the worst feature of the whole business was that the townspeople of Taganrog turned Bolshevik to a man at the finish. They looted everything, even taking away the switchboard from the telephone room at great headquarters.

"At Rostov things were worse. The engine drivers had to be prided with rum and food to proceed further down the line. The streets of Rostov were swept by hailstorms of machine gun fire while the bodies of men, women and children who had been hanged on telegraph posts and trees by the retreating Denekine army were awful to see. The pleading voices and appealing faces of those who could not be allowed on the train were pitiful. The whole scene was enacted in a blizzard of snow and sleet, so you can imagine the plight of the women and children.

"This place is nothing more than a den of thieves. The weather is still pretty severe, but despite this the men are turned out into open sheds and called upon to give up beds and bedding for the refugees. Many men have had to walk about all night in their fur coats in order that these Russians, clad, by the way in our uniform, might occupy their beds.

"One of the hill brigands attacked a sergeant and myself the other morning on the way to breakfast, and it whistled a bit. This morning he repeated the dose, but we buried him this afternoon with his boots and fur cap on."

now lacks a fully rounded-out policy.

So far as ascertainable, the only well-defined point is that there should be no slack of weakness. If it becomes necessary to employ force, the occupation of Constantinople would be only part of the scheme. The conference has fully considered the necessity of mustering thousands in Asia Minor should the Turk be roused over the action taken by the allies.

Blobbs—Hardupe is a most amiable sort of fellow, even if he never does pay anything he owes. Slobbs—Not even a grudge, eh?

WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE, IN BURLINGTON

March of Progress Means Destruction of Some Beauty.

HIGHER TAX RATE

Community Club Had a Good Time Last Evening.

Some of the Burlington inhabitants were shocked to see the execution of a fine maple tree on Brant street, near the radial station yesterday afternoon in conformance with Deputy Reeve Williamson's plan of making this street one of the main business arteries. Another is also doomed in the near future, but, owing to strenuous objections by a business man, on whose property it stands, this work is held up until the Council arranges for its removal. When the work is completed the street will be paved and will have a new lighting system and ornamental standards, both needed improvements, and one that will be in keeping with the progressive spirit evident on all sides in the lakeside town.

HIGHER TAX RATE.

It is not always possible to give good news, and here is some that is rather bad for property owners in Burlington. The writer was informed that the extraordinary School Board expenditure would necessitate a slight increase in the tax rate, and also in the assessment. This has been known by a few for some time who would spare their fellow citizens any undue pain, so the Times was asked to break the news gently to those interested.

No serious objections can be raised, however, owing to the high cost of everything, and the results already obtained by the progressive Town Council is a sure sign that no undue waste or expenditure will be made during their term of office.

FOUND VICTORIAN ORDER.

A public meeting has been called by Mayor Cleaver, of Burlington, for Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock, at the public library, and all citizens who are interested in the formation of a local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses are invited.

Some weeks ago a provisional committee was appointed and temporary arrangements made, and it is now desired to complete a permanent organization. A representative from the Hamilton branch will be present and a report given of the work already accomplished.

Show your interest in this work by being present at the meeting, and boost for something that will be an asset and a credit to the town.

COMMUNITY CLUB.

After a lapse of one month, because of prevailing sickness, the Burlington Community Club resumed its weekly meetings at St. Luke's Schoolroom last night. The large attendance present clearly showed that the club was by no means forgotten. A short programme of solos, duets and readings, all receiving deserved applause, preceded the main feature of the evening, which was a lecture given by Lieut. M. Holmes, on "A Prisoner in Germany." The address was grippingly interesting, followed with rapt attention by his audience. Lieut. Holmes took them through the battle-scared arenas in France. After being captured, the trip to the prison camp, the brutal treatment, the unhealthy condition without medical aid, forced labor and great shortage of food were described. The speaker said the story was all too well known and no words were equal to the task of depicting it in its true manner.

A hearty vote of thanks was given the lecturer and others who had helped to make the evening most enjoyable.

Councillor Pollard was a capable chairman. Many new members joined and within a week or two the high record of a 400 membership will be reached.

Next week's Community meeting is the star event of the season, when, on "St. Seventeenth day of Old Ireland," a lecture will be given by the Rev. G. W. Tebbs in the town hall, at 8 o'clock on "Irish Wit and Humor," illustrated by splendid lantern slides. No advance notice is really needed for this, for it is generally considered that the town hall will not be able to accommodate the crowd. There will also be a musical programme, and the Burlington Mandolin and Guitar Club will give selections. The nominal charge of 25 cents will be made for admittance.

RATE INCREASE

On Refrigerator Car, Granted By Board.

Ottawa, March 9.—The extra charge for the use of heated refrigerator cars on railways in Canada has been increased to 1-2c per mile, with the present minimum of $5 by order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, published to-day. The board finds that the old rate of 1c per mile was fixed in 1916 by agreement of the shippers and carriers in the west, and that an analysis of figures for both east and west justifies the increase asked for. The rates are to become effective on seven days' notice.

The commission's rules that the increase in the west and the increase in the east and as between east and west may go in. This point was not developed in the original application as filed, but upon being brought to the attention of the railways at the hearing was agreed to. The commission finds that there is substantial consent that an increase is justifiable.

SAY POLES ATTACKED UKRAINE.

London, March 9.—A wireless message from Moscow quotes Premier Lenine as saying the Poles have attacked the Ukraine, "which is an ally of the Soviet republic, and which we are obliged to defend regardless of the defence of democracy on the eastern front." Another Moscow radio says the Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, has renewed his offer of peace negotiations to Poland.

LATEST SPORT NEWS

BASKETBALL BOWLING HOCKEY CURLING

Gallagher-Atkins Bout Causing Much Interest in Local Fight Circles

Win for Eddie Means Bouts With Goodrich and Eber---Ring Gossip

If Kid Pippen lives up to advance notices in his fight with Frankie Fleming at the Lyric Theatre on Friday night, the card will be an all-star one, as the other three bouts should be hair raisers, especially the ten-round tilt between Gallagher and Atkins, for the Bicknell belt. In addition to the belt there is a $200 side bet in connection with this tilt and Manager Woods feels confident that Eddie will bring home the bacon. Gallagher has put in a week of strenuous workouts for this tilt as he figures it will either make or break him. A win over the Toronto phenom means bouts with Jimmy Goodrich and in all probability a ten-round tilt with Bobby Eber, a bout that Gallagher has been longing for.

When Kid Pippen's name was mentioned as Fleming's opponent local boxing fans began to look up his record, but nothing could be found in the books about him and this was brought to the attention of Matchmaker Hallett, who immediately started an investigation and yesterday received word from New York that Pippen is far from being a lemon. The report about him fighting a six round draw with Lew Tendler is borne out by New York sport writers who speak rather highly of Fleming's opponent.

Irish Kennedy arrived back from Buffalo looking fit, and he fully expects to score an easy victory over McCracken. Irish is anxious to win this bout via the knockout route, but word from McCracken's training camp is to the effect that Kennedy will have to show far more than he has shown in any of his recent starts to stay the ten rounds with McCracken. At any rate both boys are fit and anxiously awaiting the bell.

New York, March 9.—The advent of Charles Ledoux, the French bantamweight, who will accompany Georges Carpentier to this country, will add interest to the bantam situation. Ledoux is no stranger here. Before the war he made a trip to this country, and met several of the leading contenders for the title, among them "Kid" Williams, Eddie Camp, Battling Reddy, Frankie Conway, and Phil McGovern, the brother of Terry McGovern.

Ledoux did not win many bouts, but he made himself a great favorite by his aggressive style of battling. Since then the little Frenchman has acquired considerably more ring polish and it is expected that he will do well while in this country.

Seats for Friday night's show are now on sale at the Lyric.

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—The Walker Bill, legalizing boxing in New York State, was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee by a vote of 9 to 3.

As finally amended, the bill provides for fifteen-round bouts, under a state commission of three at $5,000, with a licensing committee of three, who will serve without pay.

Boxing by youth under eighteen years of age, is not permitted, and specific clauses of the bill prohibit the selling of more tickets than there are seats for a bout.

An amendment put in the bill just before it was reported, gives each incoming governor the power to change at pleasure the personnel of the Boxing Commission.

Much Overrated Stratford Team Badly Beaten

Midgets Did Not Look Good Team in Last Night's Game

Toronto, March 10.—For the second time in history a team wearing the Red Ringed colors of the Toronto Canoe Club has triumphed in the Ontario Hockey Association junior race. Last night T. C. C. handed Stratford an overwhelming defeat and demonstrated their right to be numbered among the greatest aggregations that ever won the title. The Classic City team were expected to give the new champions an argument worth while, but they were outclassed by the speedy locals and lost by 10 to 2.

Buoyed up by the expectation that the game would prove one of the best in the annals of the Ontario Association, a monster crowd turned out for the occasion. Long before the fixture was scheduled to begin the fans, who could secure only standing room tickets, lined up at the Arena. By 7 o'clock the line, five deep, stretched far down Shuter street. When they were admitted the courageous ones clambered away upon the rafters and from their precarious positions watched the Red Ringed team run up the score.

CONFIDENCE MISPLACED.

Western Ontario sent down a large delegation of enthusiastic fans, and the Classic City colors were much in evidence. Before the contest got under way the visitors refused to concede T. C. C. a chance to win the title, but they were doomed to bitter disappointment, and after the first period their cheers were few and far between. It was one of the most overwhelming defeats ever run up in an O. H. A. final, and it came like a shock from the blue. Not even the most partisan T. C. C. supporter expected their favorites to win by such a one-sided score.

The vaunted combination play of the Stratford team was missing, and this was owing to two reasons. In the first place T. C. C. by their good back checking, spoiled most of it, and in the next the visitors were suffering from stage fright, and they never really struck their stride. Their passes were given in a half-hearted way and were generally intercepted by one of the local players. The visitors were undoubtedly below form, but even at their best they would have met defeat.

UP IN THE CLOUDS.

Determination and confidence marked the play of the visitors from the initial face-off, but not so that of Stratford. The players floundered around on their skates, were overanxious and it was early seen that, unless they covered from their stage fright they were in for a bad beating. T. C. C. coming like greyhounds let loose tore loose upon the unnerved Berger-Lavelle defence, and rained shot after shot at Goalie McLeod. The gods of good fortune were with the latter in the early part of the fixture but they deserted him rapidly, and thereafter he looked very bad. Five of the shots that beat him would have been easy for even a fair net guardian.

Burch, the brilliant captain of the Ringed team, was the best man on the ice. He met the incoming Classic City puck-carriers at mid-ice, and with his long sweeping check broke up rush after rush. He scored four of the goals and also assisted in two others. Morenz, who gave him a good argument in Stratford, was nowhere in the chase, and it was apparent long before the end came that he realized of it, that he had met his master. To be outplayed by Burch, however, is nothing to be ashamed of, because there are few, if any, senior forwards in his class.

WHITE OUTPLAYS KELTER-BOURNE

White gave a sensational exhibition of clever stick handling, shooting and speedy skating, and the visitors were unable to stop his excursions into their territory. Kelterbourne, reputed one of the best left-wing players in the sport, tried hard to keep pace with White, but he found the task beyond his ability, and did not shine with the same brilliancy as in the semi-final games against U.T.S. The Conacher-Applegarth defence did all that was expected of it, and Conacher especially figured largely in the scoring.

With a less capable net guardian than Worters, there is little doubt but that the visitors would have scored about a half a dozen goals. This little fellow played like Forbes at his best, and stopped shot after shot that would have found a resting-place in the net behind the majority of goal-keepers. In this position T.C.C. had a margin in their favor as wide as the Gulf of Mexico.

CARSON GOES DOWN BATTLING.

One player at least stood up for the vanquished, for when the smoke cleared away few, if any, of the participants could claim an edge over Frank Carson, the big-hearted right-wing star of the Classic City team. Last season he was a member of the Woodstock final-ts, and he had learned by bitter experience that it behoves a team to let the excitement and importance of such a game mar their effectiveness. His shots were invariably accurate, but Worters had his eagle-eye working over time, and allowed none of them to get by. Carson battled until the final whistle, and by his plucky exhibition gained many friends here.

Quebec Will be Back In, Says Malone

Denies Rumor That Hamilton is to Get Franchise

Montreal, March 10.—Joe Malone, captain and centre forward of the Quebec Hockey Club, passing through Montreal yesterday, gave an emphatic denial to the rumor that Quebec would not be in the National Hockey League next year.

It is understood that there will be a new rink in Quebec next winter, Malone and other members of the team were up in arms against the report that the Quebec franchise would be transferred to Toronto or Hamilton.

Bike Race

New York, March 9.—Brocco and Deruyter were still a lap ahead of the nearest teams in the six-day bike race at the Madison Square Garden at 11 o'clock to-night, the end of the 47th hour. They had gone 895 miles and five laps, as compared with the record of 990 miles and three laps, made by Moran and McNamara, in 1914.

Muggins— Her husband is a man with a strong will. Buggins—And his wife is a woman with a strong won't.

Wigg—I wonder why Doolittle does not get along better. He seems eager to grasp an opportunity. Wagg—But never till some other fellow lets go the end came that he realized of it.

TEMPLE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
10.45 P. M.
DEMPSEY vs. WILLARD
TREMAINE vs. FRANKIE MASON
Greatest Prize Ring Pictures Ever Screened.
Positively Last Hamilton Showing.
ALL SEATS FIFTY CENTS.

Hockey Records

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION.
(Junior Final.)
Toronto C. C. ... 10 Stratford 2
Toronto Canoe Club wins the round by 7 goals.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.
(Junior Semi-finals.)
Preston ..... 8 Owen Sound 1

EXHIBITION.
London St. And'rs 7 Alvinston 5

GAMES TO-DAY.
O.H.A. (Senior)—Granites v. Kitchener at Arena, 8.30.
National Hockey Professional League— St. Patrick's at Canadiens
Pacific Coast League— Victoria at Seattle.

Everything is in Readiness for Big Meet

Doors Open for Public at 7 o'Clock

It certainly is very encouraging to those interested in athletics to find that 234 boys have responded to the entry blanks that have been sent out for the big Indoor Meet in the Armories, to-morrow night, this is especially so after a lapse of 4 or 5 years, this is only too true, of our own local boys, as will be seen by the large number of entries from the city.

Now that the athletics are all ready for the gun, it is up to all lovers of the game to be on the job to-morrow night in the Armories.

The price of admission is within every person's reach. 25 cents per admission, and 50 cents for the gallery, and a few chairs on the north side downstairs.

Doors will be open at 7 p.m.

Competitors are requested to report no later than 7.30 p.m. to 91st Orderly Room for their number boards.

Games will start sharp at 8.15 p.m. Wait for no one.

Only officials and competitors in event being run off will be allowed inside track.

Referee—Mr. J. W. Ward, Gen. Sec. Hamilton Y. M. C. A.

Timers—Dr. J. M. Barton, Director of Physical Work, University of Toronto; Mr. D. M. Cameron; W. F. Trivett, Sec. Ontario Branch A. A. U. of C.

Official Judge—Mr. A. J. Taylor.

Judges—Mr. C. A. Keeber, Capt. I. R. Cornelius, Messrs. G. A. Carson, W. Lee, H. Fox.

Officer i-c Military Events—Capt. H. C. Beaumont.

Clerk of Course—Mr. W. C. Herald.

Assistant Clerks of Course—Mr. R. Bowron, Sgt.-Major Wakeling.

Announcer—Mr. S. R. Manson.

Scorers—Dr. E. Scarlett.

Number Clerk—Mr. O. Millikan.

Stoneham Says the Giants Are Not for Sale

Wants Club to Hand Over to His Son

Havana, March 10.—When Charles A. Stoneham purchased the New York National League baseball team, it was done primarily for the purpose of handing down the club as a legacy to his son. Mr. Stoneham made this statement to-night to set at rest rumors which he said were current in the States and Cuba that the Giants were for sale.

"I would not part with the Giants for several million dollars," he said, adding that he hoped New York would be given a championship team this year or in the near future.

Controlling Airships.

For some time experiments have been carried out in various countries with the object of controlling aircraft from the ground, and a French machine succeeded recently — on a prescribed course with certain specified detours—in covering a distance of 180 kilometers (about 110 miles), and in landing, when required, at a certain airdome. A similar machine has been developed in the United States which, according to a recent statement of Secretary of War Baker, can travel without a pilot some 100 miles and land close to a designated spot.

Just Jottings.

By a new Danish process wood is given the effect of many years of seasoning in 24 hours.

Airplane expeditions are said to have a beneficial effect on tubercular lungs.

The cellar of an abandoned brewery has been profitably turned into a mushroom farm.

The depressing effect upon a patient of being transported in an ambulance is overcome by building the vehicle on the lines of a modern limousine.

Blind men of a Pacific coast institution have become expert rope spliicers and knotters with a very brief series of lessons.

Sporting Comment

A Boxing Commission for Ontario is soon to be realized. Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor, and Lieut.-Col. D. Carmichael, Minister without portfolio, have interested themselves in the matter, and at the present time are awaiting word from men across the border as to the best plans to follow when forming it. Mr. Rollo, like many others, realizes that Ontario is badly in need of a Boxing Commission and is doing all in his power to hurry the matter along.

The Beaver hockey team, champions of the City Hockey League, were scheduled to play in Brantford to-night, but, owing to the mild weather, the game has been cancelled.

So much talk has been heard of late about a new arena for Hamilton that little attention is paid to the man who comes forth with an announcement that there will be a new one next season, but a story leaked out yesterday that sounds the most feasible of all. This new arena is to be built on the spot now occupied by the present ice palace, and will accommodate 6,700 people. There will be three thousand reserved seats, seven hundred rush seats and standing room for at least two thousand people. The story was given out by a party who should know his business, and he further stated that, by Thursday of next week he would be in a position to say who the architects would be.

Linkette softball team will practice at Central Y. M. C. A. this evening, from 6.30 to 7.30. Manager Sim Baker is looking for a full turnout.

Much has been written and much more said about the Babe Ruth shoulders and Babe's terrific swing while batting. But the swing has been attributed his remarkable power as a batsman, but one important factor seems to have been entirely overlooked. That is the weight of the bat which the big slugger swings when he is knocking speed and curves to all corners of a park, or even beyond the outer walls. Ruth uses a bat many ounces heavier than that used by any other batsman in the game today. While the average player is content to do his batting with a stick weighing from 36 to 46 ounces, Ruth likes a club that ranges up as heavy as 54 ounces, a bat which would make the average major leaguer swing like a schoolboy.

Knocking Down the Ten Pins

Last night at the Brunswick alleys, in the Business Men's League. The Kiwanis II pulled the unexpected when in the opening all three from the league leaders and the Sovereigns took three from the Wovaloids. Battrom was the big noise with 44. Towers second with 482.

The scores:—

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE.

Kiwanis II (won three)—				
Burke	130	123	152	417
Taylor	149	144	126	419
Garvin	124	174	110	408
Dean	123	154	177	454
Coffee	85	123	84	292
Handicap	18	18	18	54
	629	697	662	1988
Kiwanis I (won none)—				
Green	166	134	81	329
Gale	115	122	134	371
Lorrance	112	150	124	416
Hine	124	145	155	424
W. A. Smith	92	106	121	319
	571	659	595	1865
Sovereigns (won three)—				
Cooper	84	98	127	309
Brogerick	142	116	144	412
Battrom	180	153	171	504
Patterson	128	159	118	411
Howard	125	148	113	386
	659	674	673	2006
Wovaloids (won none)—				
Towers	159	151	172	482
Tuck	123	106	126	355
Battrom	139	121	144	404
Mackenzie	129	99	111	339
Brown	111	119	111	341
Handicap	7	7	7	21
	654	604	670	2027

In the Knights of Columbus League, Mullen's Pets took two games from the Mullens and the Argos shared honors with the smokes. Larry Stone was the star performer with 425. Hannon second with 342.

The scores:—

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Mullens Pets (won two)—				
Mullens	120	87	135	342
Hill	122	134	119	375
Brown	121	132	154	407
Cline	119	131	126	376
Hannon	155	148	139	442
	639	706	711	2139
Monte Carlos (won one)—				
Casey	125	142	141	381
Horton	171	168	142	481
Lynch	129	159	131	419
Hudspeth	144	127	179	450
Monte	155	142	176	473
Handicap	2	2	2	6
	726	760	751	2113
Smokes (won none)—				
Meades	120	142	139	421
Egan	155	149	159	463
Sommerville	171	157	181	509
Regan	155	160	166	481
Nelson	128	172	141	441
	755	780	786	2316
Argos (won three)—				
Howe	171	154	168	493
Morton	129	140	127	396
Conner	121	138	157	416
Nelson	141	137	179	457
Stone	167	194	172	528
Handicap	3	3	3	9
	732	776	796	2298

Last evening the boys from the Fixture Department of the Tallman Brass and Metal Co., held their weekly five-pin contest on the Iron Duke alleys. The Humdingers were able to take three games out of four from the Whizz Bangs, while the Strikers were also successful in capturing three games from the Bon Amis. Clark was successful in winning a box of cigars donated by the house for the highest quadruple score with 681, while Roberts captured the second box with 664. H. Bereford had high single with 267. The respective scores follow:

Humdingers:—				
Thompson	125	167	156	448
Myers	179	203	147	529
Ibbetson	192	175	141	508
Towns	152	129	196	476
	658	678	665	2021
Whizz Bangs:—				
Evans	132	152	119	403
S. Smith	82	83	114	279
C. Reichhold	162	129	167	458
H. Weld	155	161	147	463
	662	565	549	1603
Strikers:—				
Clark	147	134	138	419
Vickers	124	147	113	384
Ashurst	197	156	173	526
Roberts	174	196	149	519
	642	633	573	1848
Bon Amis:—				
H. Bereford	132	101	267	500
J. Neiderer	124	119	96	339
A. Hunt	133	114	127	374
T. McDougall	114	140	152	406
	603	634	642	1919

Tommy—Pop, were glass eyes known in Biblical times? Tommy's Pop—Not that I am aware of, my boy. Tommy—Then what does the Bible mean by those who have eyes and see not? —"What is intuition, pa?" "Guessing right the first time."—Boston Globe.

Farm and Garden

WHEN FRUIT TREES WILL BEAR.

Reckoning the age of a tree from the time when it is planted in its permanent place, apple trees should begin to bear, as a rule, when they have been planted six to eight years.

Certain varieties, as the Yellow Transparent and Wagener, may bear considerably younger, and others, such as the Northern Spy and Yellow Newtown, not until they are somewhat older. Individual trees of the same variety vary somewhat in this respect.

Pear trees, in general, at about the same age as apple trees, though perhaps a little earlier.

Peach trees, under favorable conditions, often bear at three years of age, and, in general, they should bear at four years, unless injured by frost or otherwise.

Plums vary considerably according to the group to which they belong, but most sorts begin to bear in four or five years after planting.

Sour cherries ordinarily begin to bear in about four years and sweet cherries at six or seven years after planting.

Apricots come into bearing at about the same age as peaches, or sometimes a little later.

Quinces are usually five or six years old before they bear much fruit.

Raspberries, blackberries and dewberries, if planted in the spring, should bear a light crop the next year.

Strawberries planted in the spring or early enough in the autumn to make a good growth before the advent of cold weather, should produce a good crop the following season.

Currants and gooseberries commonly bear a few fruits the third season after planting.

Grapes may bear very lightly the third season where conditions are favorable, but not much fruit should be expected earlier than the fourth year.

ZARILDA GOES TO UNITED STATES.

It is announced that Zarilda Clothilde Ord, Belleville, Ontario, a child only 32,000-pound cow, has been sold by Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., to Mr. John E. Rinder, of Philadelphia, Pa., for $15,000. Mr. Bell has now purchased over $30,000 worth of Holsteins. Canada could offer, and in Zarilda she has offered one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, Jersey the world has ever known, 10 years record of 22,112 pounds, has passed only by a small margin the Tilly Alcartra, whose record of over 23,000 pounds, milk for three consecutive years has never been equalled by any cow of any breed. While one cannot help but regret the loss to Canada of such cows, there is one satisfaction in knowing that she goes to a herd where only the best sires are in use, and where she will find an excellent opportunity to reproduce herself. Just imagine what a half calf from her would be, sired by Aaltje by Mr. Bell's $75,000 son of Maplewood Sylvia.

NOTES

Let the slackers dare not feed someone as beef instead of continuing to feed her.

The cleanest and sweetest cream is obtained when it is separated immediately after milking and then cooled to near 50 degrees.

Turnip silage is a safe and dependable investment these days of strikes and riots. Although there are droughts and periods of excessive rains and times when the income from the farm is small, the farm is a safe place to live.

The following weights per bushel are given by the United States Department of Agriculture in all estimates of crop production: Apples, 48 pounds; beans (dried), 60 pounds; clover seed, 60 pounds; corn (ear), 56 pounds; corn on cob, 70 pounds, oats, 32 pounds; peaches, 48 pounds; potatoes, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; tomatoes, 56 pounds, onions, 57 pounds; potatoes, 60 pounds, sweet potatoes, 50 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds.

"You say the jury is deliberating?" "Yes," replied the sarcastic lawyer. "The only juror who has a thimbleful of brains is probably telling eleven numbskulls that my client is guilty." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ottimes many things fall out between the cup and the lip.—Grecne.

Seat Sale for Friday Night's Game Opens at Arena To-Morrow Morning

Few Seats Will be Left for Public After Clubs Get Their Share---Hockey Gossip

Tickets for the hockey game here on Friday night will go on sale at the Arena to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, sharp, but after Tigers, the Granites or Kitchener and the O. H. A. get their share there will be but few left for the general public. Secretary Hewitt says the clubs must be looked after, and he has consented to let Tigers have 500 seats, Granites or Kitchener will get 250, and the O. H. A. say they will be satisfied with 25, making in all 775. This will leave 600 or more still in the hands of Manager Thompson to dispose of, but they will not all go on sale to-morrow morning, as Manager Thompson has a subscription list to look after, and he intends doing so. No matter what the attraction is at the Arena, there are a certain number of people who buy tickets or at least pay for them whether they attend or not, and Manager Thompson is making no mistake in looking after them for the important games.

No referee has been named for Friday night's game, but Secretary Hewitt has promised Tigers that, providing Granites win to-night's game from Kitchener, no Toronto man will be appointed, and on the head of this Tigers suggested Tommy Munro, Toad Edmondson or Alex Rinder. Providing Kitchener wins to-night's game, Willard Box will be added to the trio mentioned above, and two will be picked from the quartette for Friday night.

Tigers, worked out at the Arena last night and, at the request of the players, another stiff practice will be indulged in to-night, when the finishing touches will be put on. Tiger players figure Kitchener will win to-night's game, and they are pulling strong for them, as they figure a series with them would be much easier than one with Granites, who go on home strength to pull through.

Should Granites win to-night's game it would be advisable for them to go on clean hockey in the play-off with Tigers, for should they start in bumping the game they will undoubtedly find Tigers right at home with this kind of play. Boyd, Reise, and Sparks are all big boys who delight in roughing it when their temper is aroused, so Granites should pay strict attention and lay off the rough stuff.

After seeing Stratford in action last night at Toronto local hockey fans are inclined to think that the two junior teams in the O. H. A. this season are Toronto Canoe Club and Royal Military College. The Midgets were touted as being a mighty strong team but if their exhibition last evening was their best the touts were away off in their picking.

Coach Stan Burgoyne and "Shorty" Green of the Sudbury team, were visitors at the Arena last night, on coming down from Collingwood, where they participated in the intermediate game on Monday night. "How are your chances?" was asked Stan Burgoyne, the coach replying that Sudbury was betting on their team. Sudbury, by the way are sending down a special train, which leaves to-morrow night, while the Chamber of Commerce has a meeting yesterday and decided to secure a special train to bring down their rooters. There will sure be some noise.

Willard Box and "Tom" Manson have been agreed on as officials for the Kitchener-Granite sudden-death game at the Arena to-night.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is a disease which may take one or two forms. It is due to infection by a germ known as pneumococci which causes an inflammation of the tissues involved; and the various complications which are liable to attend an attack of pneumonia are the result of the spreading of the area of infection.

The disease is as a rule very rapid in its onset. The first symptom is that of a severe chill. The temperature rises rapidly and the patient becomes prostrate. This condition may persist for a week or even longer before the "crisis" is reached. Then the temperature falls and, with the abatement of the fever, the patient becomes comparatively easy.

In cases of bronchial pneumonia, the sharp distinctions—the sudden rise of onset, abrupt rise of temperature which persists for a definite period and then as abruptly falls at a "crisis"—are not observed. The onset may be gradual and the temperature less regular in its fluctuations. Pain is usually higher in children and in healthy grown-ups than in old people and in alcoholic patients. Generally speaking, the absence of these symptoms from a case of pneumonia should not be regarded as a favorable sign. The sudden rise of the temperature and its persistence until the "crisis" means that the system is reacting well to the infection and is doing its utmost to deal with it.

Pneumonia is one of the commonest of the acute diseases and respects neither age nor condition. Alcoholics are peculiarly susceptible to it, as are old persons and those whose systems are already weakened by disease. One attack may predispose a person to others, and cases are shown in which a patient has had as many as a dozen attacks. It is more prevalent in the winter than in the summer. Statistics have shown that at least twice as many cases occur during the months from December to May than at any other time of the year. Men are more susceptible to it than women, and the reason is supposed to lie in the fact that men are more subject to exposure than women.

COMPLICATIONS.

The complications which may follow an attack of pneumonia are due, as I have already stated, to the spreading of the inflammation to the tissues. Of these pleurisy is one of the most common. This arises when the surface of the lungs is affected, and its most distressing symptoms is a sharp pain in the side which is aggravated by coughing. Meningitis, again, is a condition that frequently supervenes usually with the gravest results. Other complications are pericarditis, or inflammation of the Pericardum or outer covering of the heart, and Endocarditis a similar condition of the inner lining. All these conditions are of necessity outside the lay province.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of pneumonia may be simply summed up as good nursing. Apart from that there is at present no known specific treatment. All that the doctor or nurse can do is to watch the progress of the disease which in typical cases follows a definite and regular course, and by addition to the comfort of the patient seek to alleviate his condition. Something that tends to conserve the patient's strength should be done. While the fever is very high, tepid sponging of the head and body may be found to be soothing. In delirium the application of the pacis to his may be made. The chief cause of anxiety arises from the progress of strain upon the heart. This is caused by the fever itself and by the action of the poisons generated during the course of the disease. The use of stimulants, either in the nature of drugs or brandy, may be resived by the doctor. Sleep is a most desirable thing, and without this is unobtainable by natural means the doctor may prescribe a narcotic.

The diet of the patient should be light and nourishing. Milk, eggs and broths are good because of the ease with which they are digested. While of course, shielding the patient from cold or draughts, the old time practice of heating the room unbearably and muffling the patient up in cotton wool and keeping the windows tightly closed, cannot be too strongly condemned. The room should be warm, but well ventilated. Visitors should be excluded. The bowels should be kept open and the patient encouraged to drink as much water as he desires. Where the patient is weak it may be advisable to substitute a "soft diet for "slops." There is no reason why the patient should not eat anything he fancies in reason provided he is able to digest it.

GERMAN FLAGS BARRED IN SCHLESWIG.

London, March 8.—Irritating presents in the second Schleswig plebiscite zone in consequence of the International Commission's prohibition against display of German flags, says a wireless despatch received from Berlin.

The despatch adds that on Sunday Flensburg the crowds assembled, some wherein the flags appeared. The police intervened and arrested many persons.

The German commissioner, adds the despatch, has officially protested against the order of the commission regarding the display of flags.

Thou shalt not covet the gold that is in thy neighbor's teeth.

The Following Cards Are For Sale in Our Business Office:

To Let.
For Sale.
Rooms to Let.
Furnished Rooms to Let.
Trespass Signs.
Dressmaking.
Flats to Let.
Apartments to Let.
Ice Cream.
Ladies' Tailoring.
Stores Closing, Etc.

BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

MARKETS and FINANCE

CORN PRICES WERE HIGHER

Trade Thinks Now is Time to Go Slow.

Future Depends On Sales By Farmers.

(Supplied by Tomenson, Porwood & Co., Merchants Bank Building.)

Chicago, March 10.—A marked change in the general sentiment of the grain trade was noticeable yesterday. Corn prices were in a new ground for a time, but met too much profit taking to hold. Top prices on May were 19½ cents higher than the lowest point made two weeks ago, which was regarded by many as all the market was entitled to and profit taking became so general. Traders and most of the commission houses advocate going slow on the buying side for a day or two to see what effect the reports of arrivals here are to increase will have on the market. Those advocating short sales are going into July and September, cash houses hedged by selling May yesterday.

A few of the largest traders said, after the close, that corn had had about enough recaction from the top, or would have, early to-day, to warrant taking the buying side again. They do not believe that the increased purchases of corn at Missouri River points will be of sufficient volume to be a greatly depressing factor for any length of time, and expect the market to get oversold, which should cause rallies.

At one time yesterday the corn market was overbought, and one of the largest bears is said to have covered up at around the top prices. For the present the action of corn values is dependent largely upon the receipts, farmers' sales and the ability of the industries and shipping trade to care for it. The railroad situation should improve from now on.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Toronto, March 10.—(Dominion Live Stock Branch)—Cattle, receipts 1,967. The market is active and firm at yesterday's prices. Choice fat cows are in special demand for the Jewish trade. Best sales this morning included a load of steers of 1,100 pounds at $12.50 with another load of equal weight at $12.75. Heavy beef steers, no sales; butcher steers, choice $12.50 or $12.00; good $12.50 to $12; medium $10.50 to $11.50; common $8 to $10; butcher heifers, choice $12.25 to $12.25; medium $10.50 to $11.75; common $8 to $9.50; butcher cows, choice $10 to $11.50; medium $8.50 to $9; canners and cutters $5.25 to $5.50; butcher bulls, good $10 to $11; common $8 to $9.50; feeding steers, good $10.50 to $11.50; fair $10 to $10.50; stockers, good $9.50 to $10; fair $8.50 to $9.50.

Calf receipts, 221. The calf trade is about steady. Choice $20 to $23; medium $18 to $18.50; common $11 to $15; milk cows, choice $125 to $165; springers, choice 100 to $140.

Sheep receipts, 57. The lamb and sheep trade is quiet. Ewes $10 to $14; lambs $17 to $21.

Hogs, receipts, 1,574. The hog market is firm with $19.50 being paid for fed and watered hogs. Selects $19.50; lights, $17.50; heavies $18.50; sows $14.50 to $16.50.

Vancouver, March 10.—Selkirks, of the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association, last night defeated an all-star aggregation of local players 5 to 2. It was a warmly contested game played under Pacific Coast rules.

It was the first inter-provincial amateur hockey match to be played on the coast.

Reverie, like the rain of night, restores color and force to the thoughts which have been blanched and wearied by the heat of the day. In meditation the wrinkles of the soul are smoothed away and the soul itself unfolds and springs afresh, repairs its injuries, becomes new, spontaneous, true and original.—Amiel.

Many a man has been thrown in the shade by the shadow of suspicion.

Business Efficiency

Success of your business depends on the efficiency of each member of your staff, so does the success of your staff depend upon the efficiency of your advertising.

THE TIMES

Will be pleased to talk business with you. Phone 368.

PROFIT TAKING ON WALL STREET

Advice is to Buy On the Recessions.

Advances May Meet With Resistance.

(Supplied by J. G. Beaty & Co., 17 Main street east.)

New York, March 10.—There was a considerable amount of profit taking yesterday and also renewed short selling by professional traders. In view of the violent advance on Monday the market's action yesterday was quite natural and we do not see in the uncertainty of many leading issues at the close as a sign that the improvement in prices is a mere flash in the pan. We believe the trend is upward, and advise the purchase of stocks on recessions and would include the steels, equipments, better grade oils and the rails. The market may hesitate and advances may meet with considerable resistance, but it is our opinion that the long side is the side to take.—A. A. Housman & Co.

Liverpool Cotton: Due 7 to 16 points lower. Market opened easy on near months, quiet on distant near months 55 to 42 points lower distant 17 to 22 lower. At midday, market was quiet, a net decline of 30 to 50 points.

SUMMARY.

U.S. Steel unfilled tonnage figures at noon.

Annual and special meetings of B. F. Goodrich stockholders in New York to-day.

First conference of Bi-Partisan Labor Board to discuss railroad employees wage demands not settled under Federal control in Washington to-day.

Railroad men and movement authorities estimate increase in freight rates at 20 to 25 per cent. September 1st, when financial provision of new railroad law becomes effective.

British Government has earmarked about $125,000,000 gold for shipment to America before Anglo-French loan is due, according to London despatch to New York Herald.

Twenty Industrials 97.11, off 27; twenty Active Rails 76.88, up 68.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Canadian Press Wire.)

New York, March 10. Wall Street, 10.30 a.m.)—Rails and oils furnished the constructive features at the irregular opening of to-day's stock market, gaining one to two points. They were accompanied by steels, equipment and shippings, while motors and their subsidiaries tended downward, with leathers and textiles. The demand for rails again centred in investment shares, notably Reading and the Pennsylvania, but soon extended to secondary issues. Rock Islands and Texas Pacific displayed especial activity. Foreign exchange, particularly the London rate, was substantially higher.

GRAPEFRUIT RECIPES.

Grapefruit this winter seems to be the one food commodity that has not advanced in price, and for those families who are partial to the tang of its acid flavor the following suggestions are given for its use.

Grapefruit should never be stored in a very cold place, and if a quantity are to be kept for any length of time they should each be wrapped in tissue paper to exclude the air and placed in a temperature of about 50 degrees.

GRAPEFRUIT SALAD.

Remove the fruit section from one grapefruit and one large orange and cut each section in two. Skin and seed enough Malaga grapes to make a generous half cupful and allow a third of a cupful of chopped pecan nuts. Mix the ingredients lightly together, heap on a bed of romaine and pour over the following dressing: Mix together four tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one tablespoonful of grapefruit juice, half a tablespoonful of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of paprika and one tablespoonful of mashed Roquefort cheese. Garnish with tiny strips of canned pimento.

GRAPEFRUIT JELLY.

Put a generous half cupful of sugar into a saucepan, pour over a third of a cupful of water, bring to the boiling point and cook for three minutes. Remove from the fire, add one and a half tablespoonfuls of cold water and stir until the gelatine soaked in three tablespoonfuls of cold water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Mix in half a cupful of grapefruit juice four tablespoonfuls of grape juice and strain into a mould that has been rinsed with cold water.

GRAPEFRUIT MARMALADE.

Use one lemon for each two grapefruit and shred the lemon rind (use the skins). Weigh the fruits and pour over it three pints of cold water each pint or pound of fruit. In the morning let cook until very tender, then set aside until next day. Weigh the material and set as many pounds of sugar as of fruit into the oven to heat. Reheat the fruit to the boiling point, add the hot sugar and let boil until the syrup jellies on cooling. Store as for jelly.

GRAPEFRUIT FRAPPE.

Put one quart of water, 2 1-2 cups of sugar and the finely chopped yellow rinds from half an orange and half a lemon into a saucepan. Bring to the boiling point and let boil for five minutes. Strain cool and add 2 1-2 cupfuls of grapefruit juice, two-thirds of a cupful of canned pineapple syrup, half a cupful of grape juice and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Freeze to a mush and serve in tall glasses.

Applications Taken for NORTH STAR OIL & REFINING CO.

7 per cent. Preferred Stock at $5.00 per share, with bonus of 40 per cent. Common Stock.

Morris & Wright

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TORONTO MARKET

FARMER'S MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$ 0 62	$ 0 65
Do., creamery	0 70	0 80
Margarine, lb.	0 42	0 49
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 70	0 80
Cheese, lb.	0 37	0 40
Dressed Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 40	0 45
Chickens, roasting	0 40	0 45
Turkeys, lb.	0 55	0 60
Live Poultry—		
Chickens, lb.	0 35	0 38
Roosters, lb.	0 35	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 38	0 45
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	1 00
Do., bbl.	5 00	8 00
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10	0 12
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	2 25	2 50
Carrots, bag	2 00	2 25
Cabbage, each	0 10	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 25	0 50
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Leeks, bunch	0 05	0 10
Lettuce leaf, 2 for	0 10	0 00
Lettuce, head, each	0 10	0 20
Onions, bkt.	0 65	0 75
Do., green, bch.	0 05	0 10
Peppers, doz.	0 50	0 75
Potatoes, bag	4 25	4 50
Parsley, bunch	0 10	—
Parsnips, bag	2 75	—
Turnips, bag	1 25	—

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters, cwt.	14 50	16 00
Do., do., medium	12 50	14 00
Do., hindquarters	22 50	25 00
Do., do., medium	15 50	17 00
Carcasses, choice, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Do., medium	15 00	18 00
Do., common	10 00	13 00
Veal, common, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Do., medium	21 00	24 00
Do., prime	26 00	28 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	20 50	21 50
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 00	27 00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	16 00	19 00
Lamb, yearling, lb.	0 32	0 35

SUGAR MARKET.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Atlantic, granulated, 100-lb. bags	$16 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 11
Acadia, granulated, 100-lb. bags	16 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 11
Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags	15 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	15 31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	15 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	15 01
Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 91
St. Lawrence gran., 100-lb. bags	16 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	16 11

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
May	A 0.97½	0.97½	0.96½	0.96½
July	B 0.92½	0.93¼	0.92½	0.92½
Barley—				
May	1.52½	1.56½	1.54½	1.54½
July	1.58½	1.59	1.57½	1.57½
Flax—				
May	5.26½	5.32½	5.26	5.28
July	5.26½	5.32½	5.26	1.29

A—To 97 sold. B—To 92½ sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Closing: Wheat, Wheat, spot, No. 1 Northern, $2.70 to $2.80; Flour unchanged; shipments 33,428 barrels; barley, $1.31 to $1.32; rye, No. 2, $1.85½ to $1.87½; bran, $37.00; flax, $5.04 to $5.11.

FOR O. B. U.

President Would Have B. C. Labor Fed. Quit.

(Canadian Press Wire).

Victoria, March 9.—(Canadian Press).—That the British Columbia Federation of Labor came into existence to bring together workers of this province, and that it should dissolve now that this function had been performed by the formation of the One Big Union," was the feature of the address by President Kavanaugh, read to the British Columbia Federation of Labor in session yesterday. Mr. Kavanaugh is in England.

SHIP WORKERS INJURED.

(Canadian Press Wire).

St. Catharines, Ont., March 9.—Six men working on the side of the steamer Grenmont at Port Dalhousie drydock were precipitated to the sea at the bottom of the dock and all more or less injured. The condition of Henry Campbell and Alex. Measer is most serious.

ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAK.

(A. P. Special Cable.)

Budapest, March 9.—Anti-semitic demonstrations by Christian students caused the closing of the University here Thursday. The State Commercial College also was closed because the Christian students demanded that Jews be barred.

SHIP AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Halifax, N.S., March 9.—The United States Shipping Board steamer Lake Ellthorpe is again in trouble according to a wireless message from Sable Island. The message stated that the Ellthorpe was again in communication with the Mackay-Bennett trying to get another line aboard, and asked for assistance.

VALUABLE NECKLESS MISSING.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Ottawa, March 9.—In a circular received by the local police force, Senator J. S. McLennan offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of a necklace belonging to Senator McLennan, valued at between $5,000 and $6,000.

MANITOBA U. F. O. CANVASS.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Winnipeg, March 9.—Seven hundred canvassers, under the direction of seventy district captains, yesterday commenced a drive to secure funds for the United Farmers of Manitoba, with which to contest the next Federal elections.

"Ah, your idioms. I cannot grasp them." "What's the trouble, Count?" "The politician is happy because he was whitewashed." "Yes?" "Yet the baseball pitcher who was whitewashed to-day, he is sad."—Kansas City Journal.

Increase Your Income With Absolute Safety

Write for our Partial Payment Plan, showing how to participate in a substantial 7% Gold Mortgage Bond investment issued by an industry that has been very successful in its line. These bonds can be bought on the Partial Payment plan and at the same time the smaller investor participates in the future profits of the Company by granting a 25% Bonus of Common Stock. This common stock is now selling at one dollar per share.

Write or call for further particulars.

Tanner, Gates & Co.

301 Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto.

Phone, Adelaide 1366.

THE SLICK AND SHIFTY

The slap-bang methods of thieves followed at the present time by the window-smashing, gun-twirling automobile bandits have revolutionized the gentle science of "jewel perking" employed by the nimble-witted "professors of pilfering" who flourished before the war.

It took brains in those days to pull off a big robbery. Some of the robberies were absolute gems of genius.

One day a fine old English bishop entered a large jeweler's establishment on Regent street, London, to make an extensive purchase of valuable presents.

The rosy-cheeked prelate, so condescending, so bland, so particular in his selection, created such a good impression that the proprietors and managers buzzed around him in their efforts to please so grand a customer.

The selected valuables were packed in separate parcels at his suggestion neatly tied and sealed, and he had just taken a seat in the private office of the proprietor and was feeling in his pocket for his cheque-book, when two men who had been peering in at the glass door leading into the street walked into the shop and stood behind the bishop.

They were plainly dressed, sharp-looking men, and thus bluntly addressed the jeweler:

"What has this man been ordering?"

The bishop looked up, and saw the men, turned pale, clutched the arms of the chair, dropped his glasses and looked as if he would bolt. Before he could stir, however, the handcuffs were on his wrist.

"Bishop, indeed!" said one of the men. "Yesterday he was a coiner. Here bishop, come along to Vine street. Bishop, indeed! Ha Ha! Well, that's a good un."

Then turning to the astonished jeweler the man continued:

"Just copped him in time, sir. Lucky for you. Oh, by the way you might get one of your assistants to bring these parcels he has selected. We must enter them at the police station. We have a cab. We have been tracking the bishop all the morning."

Without a word the bishop followed the three men into the cab, and all three got in as the assistant came out with the valuables the bishop had selected.

"Here," said one of the alleged officers; "place those things in here. They will be safer, and you get up on the box with the driver."

It was not far to Vine street, but as usual, the traffic was congested in Oxford Circus and the cab had to halt occasionally.

It was, however, soon at the police station.

The assistant jumped off the box and opened the door.

The cab was empty.

Bishop and officers, confederate thieves, had disappeared, and with them had gone £2000 worth of precious jewelry.

MOVING PICTURE BANDITS.

A short time before the great war an expensive automobile bearing two men and two women drew up in front of a jewelry store on a Parisian street. The men alighted and entered the store, leaving the women in the machine.

In a few seconds another automobile drove up. There were four men in it.

Three of them lighted and as one began removing earrings and necklaces from the frightened and resisting women, another hastily placed a moving picture camera and photographed the scene while the third man promptly and actively busied himself pushing back the crowd and explaining that the picture was being taken for one of the large film companies and that the resistance of the women was part of the show.

The crowd applauded; the picture men worked quickly; the women were stripped of their jewelry, and then, just as the companions of the women ran out of the store to see what had caused the crowd, the four men jumped into their automobile and driving through the cheering crowd, disappeared.

The moving picture was a fake; the men were robbers, who had followed the other machine for the purpose of stealing the valuable jewelry of the two women, who were celebrated actresses, whose possession of jewelry was known to the Parisian thieves, who had artistically selected a theatrical method to rob their theatrical victims.

As it subsequently turned out, however, the thieves were nipped, as the bulk of the jewelry they had secured was stage property, or paste, the genuine articles having been at the time in the jewelry store, where the two men had gone to get them while the robbers were wasting their time over the spurious articles.

Even the man of many parts may not always be able to pull himself together.

THE EVIL EYE.

Belief in the evil eye, or in eyes that have the peculiar faculty of bringing misfortune on whatever or whatsoever they look, seems to have existed at all times, says London Ideas.

Opinions would seem to differ as to whether the possessor of the evil eye has any marked characteristics in his or her appearance; in the Western Islands, for example, where this superstition is very prevalent, it is believed that people whose eyes are of different color—the one, for instance, blue and the other brown, possess the evil eye; also persons with very long and dark-colored lashes; whilst in Italy, Corsica, and Sardinia, the owner of the evil eye is generally credited with eyebrows that are very marked, and which nearly meet over the nose. In the Balkans, Spain and some parts of Ireland the same eye is attributed to people whose eyes are obliquely set and very pale.

In the Western highlands the evil eye would seem to have most effect on animals, particularly cattle.

A case occurred comparatively recently in Ross-shire. A young girl was milking a cow one evening in the yard of a particularly prosperous farm, when an old woman in rags and tatters, hobbled up to her and demanded a glass of water. With the natural hospitality of those parts the girl at once offered her milk, and went indoors to fetch a bowl. On her return she found the pail of milk upset and the old woman, apparently frightened at what had occurred, gone.

A newcomer in those parts, the young girl mentioned the incident to her mistress, who at once asked her to describe the old woman. The girl did so, emphasing the fact that the old woman had "very oddly matched eyes, "the one greenish-grey and seemingly high up, and the other dark, very dark, and quite low down, whereupon her mistress at once exclaimed, "It was Maggie Sanderson, then. Mark my words, no good will come of it. She has the evil eye."

The prophecy was correct, for the very next morning the cow, which had been a particularly docile creature, suddenly became injured in one of its eyes so badly that eventually it went blind. Moreover, it took a sudden aversion to being milked, and in the end became such a general nuisance that it had to be destroyed, which was all due—so the people on the farm declared—to Maggie Sanderson having looked at it.

In Italy people with the evil eye are never lucky. They may make money, but they invariably lose it, and they may fall in love, but their married life will never be happy. There is the well known case of a certain count, whom I will designate Cassanio. Cassanio had very dark, deep-set, piercing eyes that were always filled with an expression of intense melancholy. His notoriety began when he was born, for his mother died a week after giving birth to him, and exactly a year later his father was drowned.

He was then placed under the guardianship of an old married couple called Risni. Within six months of his advent the Risnis put half their income in a South American railway scheme and lost it, which so preyed upon the mind of the male Risni that he eventually went mad. After this the wife was a comparative hull. Young Cassanio grew up, went to school in Naples, but brought such misfortune upon those with whom he tried to form friendship, that despite his personal charm and popularity he was eventually shunned.

At nineteen he obtained a commission in the army, and hastening home to report the good news to Mme. Risni so startled her that she overbalanced, and falling through the window out of which she had been looking, she fell a considerable distance and broke her neck.

Some years later Cassanio fell in love with a beautiful Venetian and married her. All went well for some time, until the count became obsessed with a craving for drugs, and took them unknown to his wife. In the end, however, she found out, there were words, and she left him, giving birth almost immediately afterwards to a boy, which she promptly abandoned, on the plea that it would, in all probability, take after its father.

In utter despair the count abandoned himself to his drugs, was accused by the Government with having intrigues with a certain well-known foreign spy, and deprived of his commission.

He twice attempted suicide, but was saved each time by unlooked-for assistance, his rescuers, on both occasions, seriously injuring themselves. Finally he resolved to migrate to America, and, with that object in view, booked his passage to New York.

The ship in which he sailed was sunk in a collision, and he and nearly everyone else on board were drowned, and thus the effects of the evil eye were felt to the bitter end.

I have never had much value for the public spirit of any man who does not sacrifice his private views and convenience when it is necessary to the welfare of his community or country.—Duke of Wellington.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

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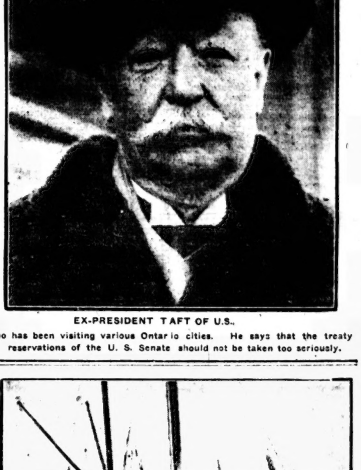
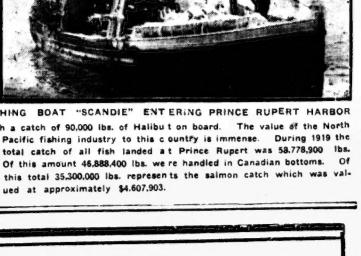


EX-PRESIDENT TAFT OF U.S.

Who has been visiting various Ontario cities. He says that the treaty reservations of the U. S. Senate should not be taken too seriously.



FISHING BOAT "SCANDIE" ENTERING PRINCE RUPERT HARBOR

With a catch of 90,000 lbs. of Halibut on board. The value of the North Pacific fishing industry to this country is immense. During 1919 the total catch of all fish landed at Prince Rupert was 58,778,900 lbs. Of this amount 46,888,400 lbs. were handled in Canadian bottoms. Of this total 35,300,000 lbs. represents the salmon catch which was valued at approximately $4,607,903.

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FOUND 27 AT COCKING MAIN

Keeper Fined $60 and the Others $30 Each

$300 IN LIQUOR CASE

Man Pleaded Not Guilty But Paid On Behalf of Wife.

Interest in police court this morning centred about twenty-seven men, who were caught by Sergeant Clarke and a squad of twelve men, when they raided a cocking-main at 374 Ferguson avenue north last evening, about nine o'clock. The raid was conducted in a businesslike manner, the men being trapped in a cellar, in the act of witnessing a lively battle between some of the birds when the police surrounded the house and entered it. Betting slips and weighing-in scales proved that the fighting birds were to have been conducted in the most approved manner. Edward Abernethy, 374 Ferguson avenue north, the owner of the raided house, pleaded guilty to a charge of building, keeping and maintaining a cocking-main, and was fined $50. Each of the others was fined $30. They were Newton and Jack Springstead, Thomas Murphy, John Dixon, Pat Wisken, Donald Geddes, George Crawford, Robert Thompson, Thomas Beer, Samuel McKelvey, William Day, George McDonald, Percy Stride, William Lockley, Robert Brice, William McCallum, Andrew Freeborn, John Allen (Branford), Andrew Smith, James Stike, Edwin Jobborn, John Bender, John Birrin, John Murphy, Joseph White (Oakville), Frank Abernethy, and William Lust.

Acting as counsel for the defence, John L. Counsell contended that spectators at a cock fight could not be rightly said to be aiding and abetting in contravention of the statutes. To this the magistrate replied: "I am going to hold that a man who attends a cock-fight is aiding and abetting, as he is encouraging the fight."

The birds were seized and confiscated.

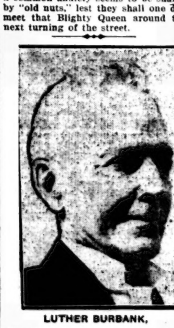
A fine of $300 was imposed on Jos. Pirolo, 130 Cannon street west, accused of keeping liquor for barter and sale at the above address. Inspector Sturdy stated that on February 21st, six cases of whiskey were delivered to the house. On the 28th, the inspector, with Constables Buckett and Hughes, went to the house and found that only seven bottles remained. Pirolo swore that he knew nothing of it. "Well, if he did not get it, then his wife must be responsible," stated the magistrate. "Ask him if he is willing to take the blame for her?" As Pirolo agreed to this, he was ordered to pay the fine.

ANOTHER BIG DAY

Manufacturers' Sale at Robinson's, Thursday.

Ready with another big list of remarkable values for Thursday—the second day of the great sale. Every item mentioned here has been carefully selected from our immense stocks, also from the several very special purchases made in planning for this semi-annual event. Prices are at their lowest ebb to assure quick selling the whole day long, starting sharp at 9 o'clock. Read this entire page of economies in things needed right now. Be here early and secure your share of the many good values offered Thursday. Turn to our big ad. on page 4, read it carefully—every day's ad. proceeds down town for breakfast and to give Hamilton a brief once-over. Questioned as to her first impressions of Hamilton one pretty little blonde said emphatically that she "thought it was jolly fine. Everything is so different, though," she added, coyly. At 10 o'clock the girls gathered at the Y. W. C. A., where, after a brief address by Mr. H. G. Smith, manager of the firm, they were taken by taxis to the different boarding houses which had been arranged for. The whole proceeding reflecting much credit on those in charge.

These girls are some of the pick of England's textile workers. Mr. Brown, foreman of the mills, having chosen them from such centres as Nottingham and Lester. Forty or fifty more are expected next month. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that a common anxiety seems to be shared by "old nuts," lest they shall one day meet that Blighty Queen around the next turning of the street.



LUTHER BURBANK,

The plant wizard, who was 71 years old, March 6th. He is living at Santa Rosa, California.

It is only where temptation is concerned that some people follow the line of least resistance.

Woman is a natural reformer, but she doesn't always realize it until she gets married.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

—Shortly before seven o'clock last evening, a short circuit caused a fire in a truck, standing in a garage in rear of 36 Emerald street north. The truck, which was the property of William Carroll, grocer, was damaged to the extent of about $100.

—The local authorities have been asked by the Chief of Police of Toronto, to assist in the search for two stolen autos. One is a Ford touring car, No. 7586, and the other a Ford Sedan, No. 8501.

—To-morrow (Thursday) the Presbytery of Hamilton will hold an adjourned meeting in Knox Church school room, commencing at 10.30 a.m. for the transaction of general business. The afternoon sederunt will be taken up in considering ways and means by which the spiritual aims of the Forward Movement may be advanced. Luncheon will be served in Knox Church dining room.

THE MAN IN OVERALLS

But there are benevolent combines as well as the other kind.

The flu is said to be subsiding. But this weather is treacherous enough to make every one take care.

There are some pretty slippery spots on the streets and sidewalks. Look to your feet, but keep one eye on the automobile.

I wonder if the Board of Commerce could tackle the smoke nuisance.

Easter eggs, I suppose, will be worth their weight in gold.

Can the civic gas committee promise us anything yet?

Sir Adam Beck, when he gets home, should be able to tell us when he is going to begin building his radials.

Is the Engineer ready for active operations on the parks and athletic grounds and playgrounds as soon as the weather is favorable?

It is a long time now since I saw a lodge church parade.

What would you do were you confronted by a hold-up man with a gun? Deliver up or plug him? It's worth thinking over.

I am open to receive all kinds of kicks against Carroll's Point. Come on.

Every time I look at my coal bin I wonder how long this weather is to last.

My chauffeur went on strike yesterday because I wanted to drive the car myself.

So far the scrub woman over at the City Hall has not joined the union.

A FINE LOT

Old Country Girls Arrived This Morning.

Miss Shields, service worker, and Mr. A. D. Stuart, in charge of arrangements for the Mercury Mills, were at the T., H. & B. station this morning to meet "the girls from the Old Country." They arrived shortly after nine, a bright, jolly aggregation of 37 in all, their rosy cheeks and delightful accent bespeaking quite plainly their birthplace. In the morning sunlight, which seemed to have conspired with well-wishing citizens to make the newcomers happy, they looked not a bit tired by their long journey of ten days, and proceeded down town for breakfast and to give Hamilton a brief once-over. Questioned as to her first impressions of Hamilton one pretty little blonde said emphatically that she "thought it was jolly fine. Everything is so different, though," she added, coyly. At 10 o'clock the girls gathered at the Y. W. C. A., where, after a brief address by Mr. H. G. Smith, manager of the firm, they were taken by taxis to the different boarding houses which had been arranged for. The whole proceeding reflecting much credit on those in charge.

These girls are some of the pick of England's textile workers. Mr. Brown, foreman of the mills, having chosen them from such centres as Nottingham and Lester. Forty or fifty more are expected next month. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that a common anxiety seems to be shared by "old nuts," lest they shall one day meet that Blighty Queen around the next turning of the street.

SELL THE BIRDS

City Gets Big Money Out of Cocking Main.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, twenty-three game cocks, which were seized by the police in a raid on a cocking-main, at 374 Ferguson avenue north, last night, will go under the hammer. These birds are all guaranteed to be in their prime, in first-class condition. Besides the revenue from the sale of the birds, the city will receive $600, the amount of fines paid by twenty-eight men, who were arrested in the raid last night and fined in police court this morning.

AMERICAN INCOME TAXES

For the benefit of American citizens and others liable for income tax returns to the United States, Jas. M. Camp, United States internal revenue agent, will remain at the office of the American Consul, Sun Life Building, for the balance of the week, where all persons liable for the above tax can file their returns. Penalties will be imposed on all taxpayers not filing their return by the fifteenth instant.

The more some people plan for tomorrow the less they do to-day.

SOCIETY

Mrs. Frank Newberry is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Davies, Toronto.

Mrs. T. J. Thompson is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hanna, Ottawa.

Miss L. Barringer has returned from a visit with friends in Kitchener.

All Collegiate graduates are requested to send their names to the Alumni Secretary, care of the Collegiate Institute at an early date.

The regular monthly meeting of the Boys' Home Committee will be held on Thursday morning at 10.30, at the Home.

The monthly meeting of Caxton Chapter, I. O. D. E., will be held in the Y. W. C. A. on Friday at 3.30. A large attendance is especially requested.

The Originals' Club, Ladies' Division, regular semi-monthly meeting will be held to-night, Wednesday, in the C. O. F. Hall, at 7. The executive and house committee are requested to meet at the same hour.

Brigadier-General Sir John Gibson, and Lieut.-Col. Sir John Hendrie were among those invited by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, to the state dinner at Government House last night.

At the opening of Parliament at Toronto yesterday, Mrs. Biggs, wife of Hon. F. C. Biggs, wore pale pink silk and lace, with hat of black straw. Mrs. Rollo, wife of Hon. Walter E. Rollo, was in black satin and black hat, with large corsage knot of Richmond roses. Mrs. Hairrow, wife of the member for East Hamilton, wore midnight blue, beaded, with overdress of georgette, and hat of brown straw.

Y. W. C. A. MISSION.

The second Y. W. C. A. mission was held last night in the gymnasium, which was well filled with women and girls. Rev. Dyson Hague, of Toronto, the speaker, gave an interesting talk upon the Bible, dealing in particular with John, to whom it had been given to write three parts—historic, didactic and prophetic. Selections were read and interestingly dealt with. Miss Gretchen Barr sang very sweetly during the evening.

LADIES' FEDERATION.

The new Ladies' Federation will meet in the 86th Machino Gun Clubroom, Hughson street north, old central fire station, at 8 o'clock on Thursday, March 11. Five delegates of each ladies' organization in connection with returned soldiers' organizations, are requested to be on hand, as important business will be discussed, including the election of officers, etc. Speakers have been arranged for this meeting.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE EVENTS.

There is a great deal of social activity in evidence at the Collegiate Institute just now. The pupils are planning their dance for next Friday, March 12, and the Old Boys' Association is sending out invitations for a big at-home on Wednesday, April 7th. The committee that is behind the formation of a permanent alumni association for the Hamilton Collegiate plans to make this dance one of the biggest events of the season. Hamilton can boast of a Collegiate second to none, and it has been felt for some time that the old pupils should organize. The committee which is planning for the dance wish to get the names of as many old boys and girls as possible, for it will be understood that, in a city like Hamilton, where so many families have at least one membership has attended the Collegiate, there are many names which would be easily overlooked. Committee: C. H. Cunningham, chairman; F. Clifford Thomson, L. Allan, Dr. L. Anderson Carr, Alex. McFarlane, Dr. D. A. Warner, secretary.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Church of the Ascension branch of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in the schoolroom on Tuesday afternoon, March 9th. In the absence of the rector, Rev. H. Roche occupied the chair. The recording secretary's report showed a membership of 118. Bales valued at $277.53 were sent to Carcee Home, Calgary. Christmas parcels valued at $329.24 were also sent out. The treasurer's report showed receipts $1,630.37, and $557.93 more than last year. Receipts for Babies' branch $24.21; Junior branch receipts $23.03. The Dorcas secretary reported being able to relieve much suffering and want. The receipts amounted to $135. The amount collected in thank offering boxes was $175.58 an increase of $112.53 over last year. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Mrs. Renison; President, Mrs. Thompson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Daley; Treasurer, Mrs. Jolley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Le Broon; Extra-Cent-a-Day Society, Mrs. Wilcox; United Thank Offering, Mrs. Drewery; Delegates, Miss Wilcox and Mrs. LeBroon; Substitutes, Mrs. Sewell and Mrs. J. A. Henderson; Appointed by Rector, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Payne; Dorcas Committee, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hodd, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Burrows; Buyer, Mrs. Zimmerman; Cutters, Mrs. Zimmerman, Miss Miss Springate; Overseer of finished work, Mrs. Ramsay; Visiting Committee, Mrs. Daley, Chatham, Sewell, Pringle, Zimmerman and McCullough; Visitors for Shut-ins, Mrs. Laing, Gates, Burton, Daley, Thompson, Kittson, Hobbs, Murton, Steele and Norman; Collectors, Mrs. Reid, McCullough, Close, Drewery, Hodd, McClelland, Miss Bates, Scott; Conveners of Cupboard, Mrs. Reid and Burton; Literature Committee, Miss Wilcox, Mrs. Gates and Miss Swain; Secretary to Leaflet, Mrs. Pringle; Tea Room Committee, Mrs. Close, Reid, Hobbs and Pringle.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

An illustrated lecture will be given in the Y.W.C.A. board room, Main street west, on Friday at 8 o'clock, by Mr. H. J. Moore. The lecture is under the auspices of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and will be on "The "Perennial Border." Mr. Moore, needs no introduction to the members, and will be remembered for his splendidly instructive addresses in past seasons.

DEATHS.

BARR—At her late residence, 97 Grosvenor Avenue, on Monday, March 8th, 1920, Henrietta Hall, wife of James Barr in her 68th year.
Funeral, private, on Thursday, at 2 p.m., to Hamilton Cemetery.

CRAMPTON—At the City Hospital, on Monday, March 8th, 1920, Doris May, eldest daughter of Laura and the late Fred. Crampton, aged 7 years and 2 months.
Funeral from the residence of her mother, 32 Hunter St. W., on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m. Interment at Hamilton Cemetery. Motors.

LITTLEWOOD—At his late residence, 15 Murray Street East, on Wednesday, March 10th, 1920, Thomas J. Littlewood, aged 65 years.
Funeral, private, on Friday, at 2 p.m., to Hamilton Cemetery. Flowers gratefully declined.

MERIGOLD—At his residence, 27 Roslyn Avenue North, on Monday, March 8th, 1920, Robert H. Merigold.
Service at above address, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. (Motors). Interment Hamilton Cemetery.

MOGIN—In this city, Tuesday, March 9th, 1920, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, 168 Stirling Ave., William Mogin, aged 71 years.
Funeral, Thursday morning, at 8.30 to St. Ann's Church, thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. (Motors). Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MANY ESTATES IN PROBATE

That of Late Case Springstead Among Them.

Many Wills and Administrations Passed.

The probate of the will of Albert Case Springstead, who was killed by Paul Kowalski at the City Jail, has been applied for in Surrogate Court. The estate is valued at $3,040, and is divided among the widow, Mary L. Springstead, three sons, Cecil Roy, Leslie T. and Harry R., and one daughter, Myrtle McDougall.

The estate of Marie Le Barre is valued at $2,001, all in real estate. The husband, William, gets a life interest. Two daughters, Annie Bowers, of Chicago, and Mabel Young gets a third each. The other third is divided among three grandchildren.

Helen Comfort Cameron left an estate valued at $9,635. Eight thousand dollars is in real estate. A daughter, Grace M. Cameron; a son, James A. Cameron, and two sisters, Katherine and Grace Comfort, divide the estate.

Probate has been applied for in the estate of Henry R. Sayers, valued at $8,201.86. It is made up of $1,982.70 in the bank and $6,609.16 in war bonds, and is equally divided among two brothers, Herbert E. and Ernest A. Sayers, and a sister, Mrs. C. A. Gilmore.

Margaret Burns left an estate of $17,345.14. A sister, Annie Bodie, of Scotland, receives $2,000. Andrew J. Ritch, of Georgia, U. S. A., a nephew, receives $5,000; a niece, Annabelle Allan, of the Orkney Islands, will get $5,000. The children of Mrs. Allan are the beneficiaries of the residue, $5,632.11.

The estate left by David Cuthill is valued at $5,000, of which $4,900 is in real estate. Annie Cuthill, his wife, is the sole beneficiary.

Henry Gibson Beeforth, of Waterdown, left an estate valued at $6,528.47, of which $6,000 is in real estate. The whole estate is left to Mary A. Beeforth, a sister.

Sophie Jolley left an estate of $7,786.06. It is divided among three sons, Charles J., William D. and Harry Jolley, and two daughters, Sophie Foulds and Fanny Moodie and 21 grandchildren.

Martha Wallis, of West Flamboro, left $2,250.

The estate of Rosa May Truscott is valued at $6,455.53. Two sisters, Annie M. and Helen K. Truscott, each receive $2,062.50. The residue is divided among four brothers and an aunt.

Probate has also been applied for in the will of Eliza Smith, who left an estate of $7,692.06. There is $2,500 in real estate. It is divided among five brothers, one sister, nine nephews and nine nieces.

Administration has been applied for in the estate of Martha D. Chapple, valued at $576, one of Richard D. Kidly, valued at $1,423.

Edward Swann left an estate of $918.18. A niece, Emily L. Swann, is the sole beneficiary.

Administration has been applied for in the estate of Thomas Mosley, valued at $1,011.70. Robert E. Mosley, the son, and a daughter, Lillian M. Greenall, divided the estate.

The wife of George Sander is the sole beneficiary of his estate, valued at $2,520.23.

Ellen N. Parkin' left his sister, Lena Dagliesh, his estate of $2,000.

Alice Furry, the wife of the late Charles C. Furry, receives a life interest in his estate of $1,800. Four children divide the estate after her death.

Edward Harrison, a soldier, who met his death in France, left his estate of $1,000 to his mother, Mrs Marie Harrison.

Margaret B. Heslot left her estate of $50 to her brother, Joseph E. Hulty, of Binbrook.

Administration has been applied for in the estate of Howard Fleming, of Saltfleet. It is valued at $5,655, and $4,000 is in real estate. One son, Vernon H., and three daughters, Evelyn Mae, Audrey Jane and Clara Doris are the beneficiaries.

Frank Burrows, auctioneer, left an estate of $23,706. Administration has been applied for.

Administration has been applied for in the estate of Isabella Lawson, valued at $5,700. Mary Gillard and five nieces are beneficiaries.

Charles E. Patterson left $720. Administration has been applied for. Two sisters and two brothers are the beneficiaries.

Daily Supply

Cauliflower, cucumbers, new beets, new cabbage, spring onions, spinach, iceberg lettuce, celery, sweet potatoes, sweet peppers, new cooganuts, King oranges, navel oranges, marmalade oranges, chickens, fine sausage, maple syrup, smelts, haddie, cisco, kippers, mackerel, codfish. Many kinds of fish in tins.—A. G. Bain & Co.

It's all right to get the pace, but even the horn leader can't always follow his own inclinations.

The Enchanted Golf Clubs

By ROBERT MARSHALL.

Major Jack Gore, sportsman and self-confessed expert in every known sport except golf—of which he knows nothing—being madly in love with a millionaire American widow who is also a golf enthusiast, is driven into a jealous frenzy by the golfing exploits of his fellow clubman and rival in love. On the spur of the moment he challenges this, champion to a match, the St. Magnus links on even terms, allowing himself one hour to learn the game. A fair field to win the lady is the stake.

The outcome develops in the most humorous golf story ever told.

$1.00

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.

Booksellers

JAMES STREET AND MARKET SQUARE

Hamilton Horticultural Society

Illustrated Lecture by Mr. H. J. Moore

Y. W. C. A. BOARD ROOM, Main St. West, at 8 p.m., Friday, March 12th. Members are reminded that premium return slips issued March 1st should be sent in promptly.

J. A. WEBBER, MRS. R. B. M. POTTS, President. Secretary.

Tenders for Bread and Milk for City Hospital

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed to T. H. Pratt, Esq., Chairman Board of Governors, City Hospital, up to 4 o'clock p.m., on Monday, March 29th instant, for supplying the City Hospital with milk and bread for one year; Milk supply may be for 100 gallons or 50 gallons per day. Specifications and forms of tender to be had at the office of the Steward, City Hospital.

H. L. BARR,
Secretary.

City Hall, March 10th, 1920.

Bread, Milk and Ice

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p.m., on Monday, March 22nd, 1920, addressed to Charles G. Booker, Esq., Mayor, Chairman Board of Works, to supply for a term of one year or six months, bread, milk and ice to the Home for Aged and Infirm and bread to the City Jail and Police. Specifications and form of tender to be had at my office, City Hall.

S. H. KENT,
City Clerk.

City Hall, March 10th, 1920.

THE WEATHER

QUITE MILD AND PARTLY FAIR.

FORECASTS—Southwest and south winds, fair and quite mild to-day and part of Thursday, then becoming showery.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather has been comparatively mild in all parts of the Dominion with some light falls of snow and rain in Ontario and Quebec.

The following was issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at 8 a.m.:

	Temperature.			
	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	50	40	Cloudy
Calgary	34	24	Clear
Winnipeg	22	20	Clear
Port Arthur	28	10	Cloudy
S. Ste. Marie	28	22	Cloudy
Toronto	38	26	Fair
Kingston	32	32	Cloudy
Ottawa	34	22	Fair
Montreal	28	20	Cloudy
Quebec	26	10	Cloudy
Father Point	24	8	Cloudy
Halifax	34	16	Fair

The following is the temperature registered at Parke & Parke's drug store. The thermometer is guaranteed correct, being the same as used by the Government at Ottawa:

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Fair.		Fair.	Fair.
8 a.m.	..	32	33	35
11 a.m.	..	35	39	43
1 p.m.	..	..	41	..
Low in 24 hours	25	30	30	38
High in 24 hours	46	..	42	43

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Rapidan—At St. John from River Tyne.
D. Alighieri—At Genoa from New York.
Lafayette—At Havre from New York.

CHEVALIER LEGION OF HONOR.

Lieut.-Col. D. O. Lepan, superintendent of the University of Toronto, is made Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in recruiting the Polish Legion.

COSTLY FIRES.

Two in Maritime Provinces Waste $60,000.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 10.—The Reid Rayner Knitting Mills, at Tryon, were destroyed with all their contents, including machinery, yarn and finished garments, by a fire which broke out yesterday morning. The damage is between $40,000 and $50,000, with about $25,000 insurance. Origin of fire is unknown.

Bridgewater, N.S., March 10.—The Halifax & Southwestern Railway station, with its contents, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $10,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE
"HOUSE OF HAPPINESS"
Do You Want a Good Laugh?
SEE
BOWERS, WALTERS AND CROKER
3-RUBES-3
5 OTHER STAR ACTS
Feature PAULINE FREDERICK in "THE FEAR WOMAN"
PRICES Mats. 15, 25c. Eve. 15, 25c, 50, 75c. Eve. 15, 25, 50, 75c. NEXT MON.

LOEW'S
VIOLA DANA
In "The Willow Tree."
Jack Levy and Symphony Girls.
Other Star Acts.

H. C. I. Alumni Association

All Collegiate Graduates are requested to send their names to the Alumni Secretary, care of the Collegiate Institute, at an early date.

FLOOR WAX BARGAIN

Here is the biggest floor wax bargain ever offered the people of Hamilton. We guarantee this wax.

1 lb. tin worth 65c for 47c
2 lb. tin worth $1.25 for 89c

Hurry for this genuine bargain.

A. C. TURNBULL
51-53 KING ST. WEST
Telephone, Regent 658.

Canned Fish Specials

Pilchards pound tins 20c
Clematis Salmon (pink) half pound tins 15c
Walrus Salmon (red) half pound tins 25c
Sun Dial (red) tall tins 45c
Sardines, shrimps, clams, tuna fish, lobster, herring in tomato sauce, kippered herring.

Peebles, Hobson & Co.
KING AND MACNAB STS.
Phones: Regent 181, 182.

T., H. & B. RY.
BRANTFORD, ST. THOMAS WINDSOR and DETROIT etc.
ARENA
Skating Afternoon and Eve
Band To-morrow Night.

City of Hamilton Gas Supply
NOTICE TO CITIZENS
E. S. Estlin, Esq., Provincial Gas Commissioner, will hold a public inquiry on the gas situation in Hamilton, at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 15th of March, 1920. Every person having any matter pertinent to the question or any grievance will be given an opportunity to state his case. Citizens are invited to attend the inquiry which will include all phases of the question.
S. H. KENT,
City Clerk.

MADE IN CANADA
Tomato Soup,
Vegetable Soup,
2 cans for 25 cents.
Put up by the Dominion Canners, Limited.
JAMES OSBORNE & SON
IMPORTERS,
12-14 James Street South
Telephone Regent 186.

PATENT NOTICE.
Canadian Patent No. 182,375 for WEATHER STRIP.
Ralph Waldo Cross, of Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.
The nominal working of the above patent has commenced and the invention is for sale or use at a reasonable price.
JOHN H. HUNDREY & SON, Pat. Attys.,
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.,
Hamilton, Canada.

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19 JOHN ST. NORTH
Private Chapel. Private Mortuary.
Phone 641 J. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson, G. S. Robinson.

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
636 Barton East. Phone, Garfield 4
MOTOR AND VEHICLE FUNERALS
At Moderate Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
LAST TIME TONIGHT
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
with WILLIAM LAWRENCE as Uncle
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.
To-morrow Night
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SEATS NOW SELLING
NO PHONE ORDERS.
MESSRS. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT
Present
THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SPECTACLE ON EARTH
THE PASSING SHOW
The New York Winter Garden Most Stupendous Revue.
15 COLOSSAL SCENES
1200 COSTUMES.
CAST OF 200, with willie-HOWARD-Eugene
125 OF THE WORLD'S BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.
Positively the Most Gorgeous, Captivating, Glamorous and Attractive ever seen on tour.
PRICES—$1.00 TO $3.00.
Friday, Sat., March 12
MATINEE SATURDAY
JOHN CORT Offers
The Musical Comedy
LISTEN LESTER
with ENTIRE NEW YORK CAST
Dancing Chorus on the Stage
Special Company Orchestra
PRICES, Night, 50c to $2.00
Matinee, 50c to $1.50.

3 DAYS COM. NEXT MON.
MATINEE SATURDAY
Trans-Canada Theatres Limited
Present
THE SUPER-EMINENT BRITISH ACTOR
TYRONE POWER
AS THE DRAINMAN
IN CHAS. RANN KENEDY'S GREAT PLAY
"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"
The Most Remarkable Play of a Decade.
PRICES, Mat. $1.00, 75c, 50c. Evenings, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.
SEATS SALE FRIDAY.

To-Night
Olympic Try-Out
91st Regt. Athletic Association
ARMORIES, AT 8.15 P.M.
250 Best Athletes in Ontario Competition.
91st Regt. Band.
Admission, 25c. Admission and reserved Seats, 50c.

Are You a Real Money Saver
or are you only playing at saving?
Consider well and act accordingly. We pay Three and one half per cent. compounded half yearly on deposits from $1 received.
LANDED BANKING & LOAN CO.
E. R. Carter Main and James

FOR CONSTIPATION
DR. GOODE'S HEALTH TABLETS
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